This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Stanford University Libraries
3 6105 027 994 172

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901.

VOLUME XIV.

COORG.

REPORT AND TABLES.

BY

W. FRANCIS.

OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE,
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, MADRAS AND COORG.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1902.

Price One Rupee Four Annas or Two Shillings.

LELAND STANFORD JR.
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
THE GIFT OF
Hoover fund

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

IN INDIA.

CAMBRIDGE & Co., Bombay.
M. GULAB SINGH & SONS, Mufid-I-Am Press, Lahore.
E. SEYMOUR HALE, 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.
SUPERINTENDENT, AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, Rangoon.
THACKER & Co. (Limited), Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

IN ENGLAND.

E. A. ARNOLD, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C.
CONSTABLE & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.
DEIGHTON, BELL & Co., Cambridge.
P. S. KING & SON, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane London, E.C.
LUZAC & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & Co., Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.
B. QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly, London, W.
WILLIAMS & NORGATE, Oxford.

ON THE CONTINENT.

FRIEDLÄNDER & SOHN, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.
OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, Leipsig.
KARL W. HIERSEMANN, Leipsig.
ERNEST LEROUX, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague, Holland.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901.

VOLUME XIV.

COORG.

REPORT AND TABLES.

BY

W. FRANCIS,

OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE,
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, MADRAS AND COORG.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1902.

110556

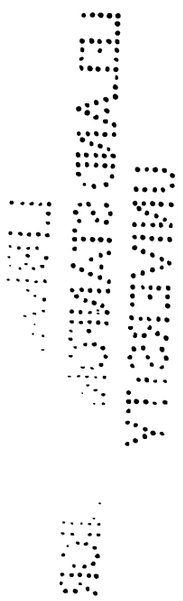

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

PARA.		PAGE.
1.	The volume contains the report and the Imperial Tables	1
2.	The chapters in which the Imperial Tables are discussed	1
3.	Village Statistics were also prepared	1
4.	Enumeration and abstraction and tabulation effected on the same systems as in Madras.	1
5.	First Assistant Commissioner's Report on the operations and statement of their cost ..	2

CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

6.	Area and population of the province	3
7.	Its situation and climate	3
8.	Its administration	3
9.	Its imports and exports	3
10.	The density of its population	3
11.	Its towns and villages	4
12.	Variations in the population of its towns	4
13.	The occupied houses in the province	4
14.	The average population per house	4
15.	Religions of the town population	4

CHAPTER II.—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

16.	Meaning of the title of the chapter	5
17.	Vital statistics no guide to the rate of growth of the population	5
18.	No statistics of emigration or immigration available	5
19.	Census statistics of variation of population	5
20.	Birth places of the population	6
21.	Reasons for the slow rate of increase of the population	6
22.	Variations in the number of the Coorgs	6

CHAPTER III.—RELIGION.

23.	The salient statistics of religions	7
24.	Animists appear in the returns for the first time	7
25.	Variations in the strength of the different religions	7
26.	Rapid increase among Christians	7
27.	Sects of the Christians	7

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

NO.		
1.	General distribution of population by religion	8
2.	Distribution of Christians by race and denomination	8

CHAPTER IV.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

PARA.		
28.	*Age:* The statistics are usually inaccurate	9
29.	Ages of males in Coorg are peculiar	9
30.	Ages of females	9
31.	*Sex:* Proportion of the sexes disturbed by immigration	9
32.	Reasons for the increase in the proportion of females	10
33.	Proportion of the sexes in castes peculiar to the province, ...	10
34.	And in the other castes	10
35.	*Civil Condition:* Where the figures are to be found	10
36.	The statistics are again affected by immigration	11
37.	But exhibit the same peculiarities as those of other provinces	11
38.	Civil condition in the various religions	11
39.	Declines in the universality of marriage, in the earliness of marriage, and in the proportion of widows to widowers.	11
40.	Civil condition of the Coorgs	12
41.	Proportion of wives to husbands	12

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

NO.		PAGE
1.	Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex at each of the last three censuses	12
2.	Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex by religion	13
3.	Number of females to 1,000 males at each age by religions	13
4.	Distribution of 1,000 of each sex by age and civil condition	14
5.	Distribution by main age-periods of 1,000 of each civil condition	14
6.	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-period by civil condition for each religion at the last three censuses.	15
7.	Civil condition of 1,000 Kodagus or Coorgs of each age-period and sex	16
8.	Proportion of the sexes by civil condition for religions	16

CHAPTER V.—EDUCATION.

PARA.		
42.	Literacy of the total population	17
43.	Literacy in the various religions	17
44.	Literacy of the Coorgs	17
45.	The vernaculars which the literate know	17
46.	Literacy in English	18
47.	Progress in education	18

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

NO.		
1.	Education by age and sex: Total population	18
2.	Education by age, sex and religion: Hindu	18
3.	Do. Musalman	19
4.	Do. Christian	19
5.	Literacy of Kodagus or Coorgs	19

CHAPTER VI.—LANGUAGE.

PARA.		
48.	Only two vernaculars are peculiar to Coorg	20
49.	Statistics of the chief languages	20

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.

NO.		
1.	Classification of the languages returned	21

CHAPTER VII.—INFIRMITIES.

PARA.		
50.	Statistics of infirmities are usually inaccurate	22
51.	Decline in the number of the afflicted	22
52.	Infirmities in the two sexes	22
53.	Comparison of the number of afflicted in Coorg and Madras	22
54.	Insanity	22
55.	Deaf-mutism	22
56.	Blindness	23
57.	Leprosy	23
58.	Infirmities by castes	23

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

NO.		
1.	Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each sex by religions in 1881, 1891 and 1901.	23
2.	Distribution by age of 1,000 persons for each infirmity	24
3.	Distribution of infirmities by age among 10,000 of the population	24
4.	Proportion of females afflicted to 1,000 males	24

CHAPTER VIII.—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

PARA.		
59.	Most of the Coorg castes are referred to in the Madras report	25
60.	The Ayiris	25
61.	The Yeravas	25
62.	Europeans and Eurasians	26

CHAPTER IX.—OCCUPATION.

PARA.		PAGE
63.	The scheme of classification of occupations	27
64.	Difficulties in preparing the statistics	27
65.	Rural simplicity of the occupations of the population	27
66.	Agricultural occupations	27
67.	Other prominent occupations	27
68.	Industrial occupations	28
69.	Learned and artistic professions	28
70.	Partial agriculturists	28
71.	Proportion of actual workers to dependents	28
72.	Proportion of female actual workers	28
73.	Occupations of the Coorgs	28

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

NO		
1.	Showing the distribution of the population among the various Orders and sub-orders	29
2.	Showing the occupations supporting more than 1,000 persons each	31
3.	Showing the number of actual workers in each Order who are partially agriculturists	31
4.	Showing the occupations of females by Orders	32
5.	Showing the chief occupations followed by the Kodagu caste	32

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX.		
A.	Extract from the report of P. A. Booty, Esq., I.C.S., First Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, on the way in which the arrangements for the Census worked in Coorg.	33
B.	Statement of expenditure on the Census of Coorg	36

THE IMPERIAL TABLES.

TABLE		
I.	Area, houses and population	42
II.	Variation in population since 1871	42
III.	Towns and villages classified by population	42
IV.	Towns classified by population, with variation since 1871	43
V.	Population by religion in towns	43
VI.	Religion	43
VII.	Age, sex and civil condition	44
VIII.	Education	46
IX.	Education by selected castes	47
X.	Language	47
XI.	Birth place	48
XII.	Infirmities by age	48
XII-A.	Infirmities by castes, tribes or races	49
XIII.	Caste, tribe, race or nationality	50
XIV.	Civil condition by age for selected caste	51
XV.	Occupations	52
XVI.	Selected caste by traditional and actual occupation	61
XVII.	Distribution of the Christian population by sect and race	61
XVIII.	Europeans and Eurasians by age	62

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901.

COORG.

IMPERIAL SERIES, VOLUME XIV.

THE REPORT AND TABLES.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. The census of Coorg was taken on the same date as that of the rest of India, namely, the night of the 1st March 1901, and this volume contains both the Imperial Tables which were compiled from the results thereof and the report upon them.

The volume contains the report and the Imperial Tables.

2. These Imperial Tables are 19 in number, and the figures in each of them are considered in the chapter of this report which is set opposite to it below :—

The chapters in which the Imperial Tables are discussed.

Number and description of Imperial Table.	Chapter of the report in which it is discussed.
I. Area, houses and population	I. Distribution of the population.
III. Towns and villages classified by population	
IV. Towns classified by population, with variations since 1871 ...	
V. Population by religion in towns	
II. Variation in population since 1871	II. Movement of the population.
XI. Birth place	
VI. Religion	III. Religion.
XVII. Christian population by sect and race	
VII. Age, sex and civil condition	IV. Age, sex and civil condition.
XIV. Civil condition by age for Coorgs	
VIII. Education	V. Education.
IX. Education among Coorgs	
X. Language (*i.e.*, parent tongue)	VI. Language.
XII. Infirmities (*i.e.*, insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy)	VII. Infirmities.
XII-A. Infirmities by castes	
XIII. Caste, tribe or race	VIII. Caste, tribe or race.
XVIII. Europeans and Eurasians by age	
XV. Occupation	IX. Occupation.
XVI. Occupations of Coorgs	

3. At the present census statistics of the population and religions of each town and village in the province were also compiled and these have been appended to the copies of this report which are intended for local use.

Village statistics were also prepared.

4. The census operations in the province were under the direction of the Superintendent of the Census of Madras, and accordingly the enumeration was done on the same principles as in that Presidency and the abstraction and tabulation of the figures were effected by the "slip system" there followed. The details of the machinery used in both these parts of the work are set out in full in the Administrative Volume (Part IV) of the Madras Report and it is not necessary to refer to them again here.

Enumeration and abstraction and tabulation effected on the same systems as in Madras.

First Assistant Commissioner's report on the operations and statement of their cost.

5. Appendix A below contains the report of the First Assistant Commissioner on the operations, and Appendix B a statement of the expenditure incurred. The figures in the latter under Head A, Enumeration, I, District charges, were taken from the reports of the authorities in Coorg; those under II, Press charges, are the amounts which the Superintendent of the Madras Government Press estimates to be the share of the province in the various items of expenditure shown under it; while those under the remaining heads, namely, B, Abstraction and Compilation, and C, Superintendence, are calculated rateably on the population of Coorg on the basis of the accounts of the expenditure in the Madras Census offices upon the population dealt with in those offices. The figures do not, however, include the cost of printing this report, which cannot at present be ascertained.

I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments to Mr. M. E. Couchman, I.C.S., who was the First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate while the work was proceeding, for the assistance he gave me in carrying it through.

CHAPTER I.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

(TABLES I, III, IV AND V.)

Area and population of the province.

6. The province of Coorg is the smallest in India, its area being only 1,582 square miles. Even of this, as much as 599 square miles, or over one-third, consist of Ghat or Reserved forests, which are practically uninhabited. Its population according to the census is only 180,607, or about that of an average taluk in the Madras Presidency.

Its situation and climate.

7. The province has obtained a volume in the Census Series all to itself less in virtue of its importance than of its isolation. It lies at the top of the Western Ghats and is cut off by them from easy communication with the British districts of South Canara and Malabar, which form its western and southern boundaries, while on its other sides it is surrounded by the Native State of Mysore.

Its general elevation is between 3,000 and 3,500 feet, but in places the hills in it run up to 6,000 feet. Like the rest of the west coast it has a very heavy annual rainfall, the average exceeding 120 inches in all parts of the province except the east side, which is lower. Were Coorg included in the Madras Presidency it would have been grouped with the districts of the "West Coast Division" referred to in Chapter I of the census report thereon. It is chiefly known as a coffee-growing country, and as the home of the race of Coorgs, or Kodagus, referred to later on.

Its administration.

8. Coorg is governed by a Chief Commissioner,—who is the British Resident in Mysore,—subordinate to whom are a Commissioner, who combines the functions of Civil and Sessions Judge and head of the Revenue administration, and a First Assistant Commissioner. This latter officer is also District Magistrate and head of the Police, but an Assistant Superintendent of Police, who has relieved him of much of the executive control of that department, has been recently appointed. There is also a Revenue Assistant Commissioner who acts as personal assistant to the Commissioner. Civil Justice is administered by a Subordinate Judge and two Munsifs.

Taluk.	Area in square miles.
Mercara ...	216·30
Pádinálknád ...	399·90
Yedenálknád ...	201·45
Kiggatnád ...	410·45
Nanjarájapatna	354·71

The province is divided into the five taluks noted in the margin, each of which is administered by a native officer called a Subedar and is again sub-divided into *Náds* or *Hoblis*, the heads of which are called Parpattigars.

Its imports and exports.

9. The gross receipts of the province in 1900–01, the year in which the census was taken, were Rs. 8,72,614 and the net receipts Rs. 6,36,313. The expenditure was Rs. 4,80,321 and the surplus thus amounted to nearly Rs. 1,56,000. The principal sources of income were land revenue, excise on spirits and drugs, stamps and income-tax, and the chief items of expenditure were public works, civil establishments and education.

The imports were valued at Rs. 28,14,000 against Rs. 17,20,170 in 1891. This includes Rs. 14,10,000 of treasure, grain worth Rs. 4,00,000, oils estimated at Rs. 1,40,000, sugar and saccharine produce valued at Rs. 1,35,000 and salt worth nearly the same amount. The exports were estimated to be worth Rs. 23,17,000 against Rs. 27,78,000 in 1891, of which coffee valued at Rs. 20 lakhs was by far the most important item. Grain and pulse (Rs. 1,25,000) came next, then timber and sandalwood (Rs. 1,19,000), and then cardamoms and spices (Rs. 38,000). The exports of coffee in 1891 were valued at Rs. 25,55,400 and the decline in this product is mainly responsible for the reversal of the balance of trade which has occurred during the decade, for, while in 1891 the exports exceeded the imports in value, the opposite is now the case.

The density of its population.

10. The density of the population is 114 persons to the square mile, which is about the same as that of the Nilgiris district of Madras. If the 599 square miles of forest alluded to above are excluded, the number of persons per square mile rises to 184, which is

nearer the figure for Nellore than that for any other district of Madras, but is still greatly below the mean density of the Madras Presidency, which is 270 per square mile. The density has increased but slowly during the last thirty years. In 1871 it was 106; in 1881, 113; and in 1891, 109. These variations are discussed more particularly in the next chapter. The density of the population of each of the five taluks is given in the margin.

Taluk.	Density.
Mercara	132
Pádinálknád	72
Yedenálknád	215
Kiggatnád	91
Nanjarájapatna	120

Its towns and villages.

11. There are five towns in the province as in 1891, but the number of inhabited villages is 479 against 492 in that year. The difference is due to the amalgamation of certain small villages with others during the settlement.

As in Madras, the village is not a sociological unit, but merely an area the boundaries of which are determined by considerations of administrative convenience. Moreover, most of the people live in separate houses as they do in Malabar, and not in continuous streets. The villages run very small, their average population being only 345 against 623 in the Madras Presidency.

Of the rural population 41 per cent. live in villages containing less than 500 persons and another 55 per cent. in those containing between 500 and 2,000 inhabitants. Thus only 4 persons in every 100 live in villages which have a population of over 2,000.

The five towns are the places in the margin. They were shown as such because they are all of them under municipal government, but the last three are hardly more than villages, and in the Madras Presidency they would probably not even be constituted "Unions" under the Local Boards Act. Eight per cent. of the population live in these five places and the average number of inhabitants in each is 3,050.

Town.	Population.
Mercara	6,732
Vírarájéndrapet	4,283
Sómavárapet	1,745
Fraserpet	1,600
Kodlipet	889

Variations in the population of its towns.

12. The population of Mercara was less in 1891 than it was in 1881, and is now again less than it was ten years ago. The number of people in Vírarájéndrapet has similarly declined during the decade. The decreases since 1891 are in both cases due to the falling off in the coffee-growing industry which has already been noticed and the consequent decline in the prosperity of the province which has occurred. The fall in Mercara between 1881 and 1891 was due to the withdrawal of the regiment which used to be stationed there.

The occupied houses in the province.

13. There are 30,560 occupied houses in Coorg, of which 3,077 are in towns. There are on an average 19 houses in every square mile, against 17 in 1891 and 14 in 1881.

The average population per house.

14. The average population per house is higher in the villages than in the towns, being 6·02 in the former and 4·96 in the latter. This anomaly is due to the commonness of the custom under which several branches of an undivided family live under the same roof. The same thing occurs in the Náyar tárwád houses which are such a feature of Malabar. The modern tendency, as has been noticed in the Madras report, is for these large families to sub-divide and live separately, and that this tendency is operating also in Coorg is shown by the continuous decline in the average number of persons living in each house which has occurred during the last twenty years. In 1881, there were 7·98 persons in every house; in 1891, 6·46; and in 1901, 5·91. Probably in another ten years the number will have again declined slightly, but it is not likely to fall below five.

Religions of the town population.

15. Of the rural population 90 per cent. are Hindus, 6 per cent. Musalmans and 2 per cent. Christians, but of the people in the five towns only 68 per cent. are Hindus, while 24 per cent. are followers of the Prophet and 7 per cent. are Christians. The adherents of the two latter religions thus affect a town life much more than the members of the first. The same thing occurs in Madras, though to a less degree. In Coorg the figures are largely affected by the numbers of Musalmans and Christians who immigrate into its towns for purposes of trade.

CHAPTER II.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

(TABLES II AND XI.)

Meaning of the title of the chapter.

16. The expression "Movement of the population," taken as the title of this chapter, denotes in statistical usage the net result of the two factors which determine the strength of the population of any area at a given time, namely, the ratio of births to deaths and the ratio of emigration to immigration.

Vital statistics no guide to the rate of growth of the population.

17. But in the case of Coorg it is of little use to attempt to draw any definite deductions as to the normal growth of the population from the registered statistics of births and deaths for the reason that the people of the province consist so largely of labourers on the coffee-plantations who have immigrated to it from the adjoining districts of Mysore State and of the Madras Presidency that every kind of calculation based upon such figures is vitiated.

The official vital statistics show a large excess of deaths over births, which would ordinarily mean that the population is rapidly declining, but the real explanation of the phenomenon consists in the fact that a large number of the people are male immigrant coffee estate coolies who are either unmarried or have not brought their womenkind with them, and so do nothing towards increasing the birth-rate. In Coorg there are 19,909 more males than females or, in other words, only 801 females to every 1,000 males. Vital statistics thus form an unreliable guide to the rate at which the population is growing.

No statistics of emigration or immigration available.

18. There are no statistics at all of the emigration from or immigration into Coorg, as neither the one nor the other is registered.

Census statistics of variation of population.

19. In endeavouring to estimate the "movement of the population" we have thus only the census figures to go upon.

These show (Table II) that between 1871 and 1881 the population of the province (which was not affected by the great famine of 1876) increased by 5·9 per cent.; that in the next decade, which was a prosperous one, it declined by 2·9 per cent.; and that during the last ten years it has advanced by 7,552 persons or 4·4 per cent., the increase being about equal in the two sexes. In the adjoining British districts of South Canara and Malabar the rates of advance were respectively 7·4 and 5·6 per cent., while in Mysore the rate was 12·05 per cent.

These figures are at first sight curious, as in the decade 1881–1891 the population of every other province in India rose in numbers, but it will be seen from the report on the 1891 census of Coorg that the fall there was entirely due to the fact that while in 1881 the coffee crop was late, and the estate coolies who were picking it therefore remained in the province longer than usual and so were included in the census of that year, they had most of them returned to their native districts before the census of 1891 was taken. Mr. P. A. Booty, the present First Assistant Commissioner, informs me that in 1901 the crop was a heavy one and that therefore the coolies were most of them again on the estates at the time of the enumeration in that year. This statement is supported by the language statistics in Table X, for these show that the number of males who speak Malayálam and Tulu, the languages of the adjoining British districts, has increased much faster than the number of females who talk them. Thus the males whose vernacular is Malayálam are 2,194 more numerous than they were ten years ago while the females have increased by only 546. Similarly the males who speak Tulu have advanced in number by 838 and the females by only 66.

Thus even the census statistics of the variation of the population do not give any reliable indication of the essential rates of its growth when it is unaffected by migration.

Birth places of the population.

20. Something, however, may be learnt from some others of these statistics. Table XI (Birth place) distinguishes the people who were born in Coorg itself from those who were born outside it. The percentage to the total population of those who were born in the province is only 69·5, which is lower than the figure for any other administration in the whole of India. In 1891 the percentage was about the same, being 69·4. Of the remaining 30·5 per cent. of the people as many as 28·2 per cent. were born in adjoining tracts, that is, in Mysore, Malabar or South Canara. These are the immigrant coffee estate coolies, as the proportion of the sexes among them shows, for while 36 per cent. of the males of the province are immigrants only 24 per cent. of the females come from outside it.

The rate of increase among these immigrants is 4·1 per cent. and the growth among the population which was born in the province was 4·5 per cent., which two figures are about equal. The advance in the population of the province as a whole has not therefore been greatly affected by the rate of increase in the immigrants.

Reasons for the slow rate of increase of the population.

21. The advance as a whole, as has already been seen, is only 4·4 per cent. It is thus clear that the last ten years, owing to the decline in coffee-growing, cannot have been a prosperous period in the history of the province. The birth place statistics of Mysore State seem to show that the slow growth of the indigenous population was in part due to emigration thither. In 1891, 1,607 persons (699 males and 908 females) who were born in Coorg were found in Mysore. This year the numbers have increased to 2,553 (1,001 males and 1,552 females). The excess of females in these seems to show that many women from Coorg have married men in Mysore and gone to live there. There appears, however, to have been little movement westwards into British territory, the number of people found in the Madras Presidency being 631 against 642 ten years ago. Outside Mysore and the Madras Presidency hardly any persons were found in other provinces who were born in Coorg.

Taluk.	Increase per cent. in Males.	Females.
Mercara	+ 3·4	+ 3·0
Pádinálknád	− 9·9	− 2·3
Yedenálknád	+ 14·1	+ 12·9
Kiggatnád	+ 6·9	+ 7·1
Nanjarájapatna ...	+ 4·8	− 0·0

The figures in the margin compare the variations in the population of the different taluks of the province.

Variations in the number of the Coorgs.

22. The Coorgs themselves have increased by 3,480, or 10·7 per cent., since 1891 against an advance of 20·6 per cent. in the decade 1881–1891. The figures are given in the margin. They have thus multiplied faster than the population generally, but much less rapidly than they did in the last decade but one.

Year.	Total.	Increase per cent.
1881	27,033	2·4
1891	32,611	20·6
1901	36,091	10·7

CHAPTER III.

RELIGION.

(TABLES VI AND XVII.)

The salient statistics of religions.

23. Subsidiary table 1 at the end of this chapter gives the main statistics of the religions of the people. It will be seen that out of the total population of 180,607, 159,817, or 88 per cent., are Hindus; 13,654, or 8 per cent., are Musalmans; 3,683, or 2 per cent., Christians; and 3,305, or 2 per cent., Animists. There are also 107 Jains and 41 Parsis. In the Madras Presidency, of every 100 persons 89 are Hindus, 6 are Musalmans, 3 are Christians and 2 are Animists.

Animists appear in the returns for the first time.

24. In 1891 there were no Animists in the Coorg returns. It has been explained in the report on the Madras census that Animists are those who are neither Musalmans nor Christians, and yet cannot be strictly considered to be Hindus as they worship none of the recognised gods of the Hindu pantheon, but reverence devils and spirits of various indefinite and indeterminate descriptions. In Coorg in 1891 all such persons were lumped together under Hindus.

Variations in the strength of the different religions.

25. Since that year Hindus and Animists together have increased by 4 per cent., Musalmans by 7·8 per cent., and Christians by 8·6 per cent. Jains are fewer by seven persons and Parsis more numerous by two.

There is considerable reason for supposing that Musalmans are naturally more prolific than Hindus, but probably in Coorg the rates of increase are affected less by this factor than by the immigration of followers of the Prophet for the sake of trade.

Rapid increase among Christians.

26. The advance in the number of Christians is nearly twice as rapid as in the population as a whole. Of the total Christian population, Europeans and allied races form 6 per cent., Eurasians 8 per cent., and Native Christians the remaining 86 per cent. A comparison of Table XVII with the corresponding figures of 1891 shows that far the greater part of the increase in the followers of this faith has occurred among Native Christians, as Europeans are 21 fewer than they were ten years ago, and Eurasians only 83 more numerous, while the numbers of the Native Christians have risen by 229. Some of the reasons which lead to a rapid increase among Native Christians have been discussed in the Madras report.

Sects of the Christians.

27. Particulars of sect were collected in 1901 in the case of Christians only. Subsidiary table 2 at the end of this chapter shows the denominations to which the various Christians in Coorg adhere. Of the 228 Europeans as many as 163 belong to the Anglican communion. Of the 295 Eurasians, 175 are Roman Catholics and 90 are members of the Anglican Church. Of the 3,160 Native Christians, on the other hand, only six belong to this latter denomination, while 2,771, or 88 per cent., are Roman Catholics and 346, or another 11 per cent., are Lutherans. According to the figures, the adherents of the Anglican Church have declined in number from 458 to 259 in the last ten years, while the Lutherans have increased from 29 to 381. But the figure 458 includes 152 persons who in 1891 returned themselves as "Protestants" and it is not clear that some of these were not really Lutherans. If they were, the variations in the numbers belonging to these two denominations are not so striking as they appear at first sight. The fact that 148 fewer persons than in 1891 failed to return their sect also vitiates comparisons between the figures of the present year and those of 1891. As the statistics stand, they show that the Roman Catholics have increased during the decade by 371, or by 14 per cent., which is between three and four times the rate of increase of the population as a whole.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.—*General Distribution of Population by Religion.*

RELIGION.	1901.		1891.		1881.		PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION. INCREASE (+). OR DECREASE (−).		NET VARIATION, 1881 TO 1901.
	Number.	Proportion per 10,000.	Number.	Proportion per 10,000.	Number.	Proportion per 10,000.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu	159,817	8,849	156,845	9,063	162,489	9,113	+ 4·0	− 3·5	+ 0·4
Animistic	3,305	183							
Musalman	13,654	756	12,665	732	12,541	703	+ 7·8	+ 1·0	+ 8·9
Christian	3,683	204	3,392	196	3,152	177	+ 8·6	+ 7·6	+ 16·8
Jain	107	6	114	7	99	6	− 6·1	+ 15·2	+ 8·1
Parsi	41	2	39	2	21	1	+ 5·1	+ 85·7	+ 95·2
TOTAL ...	180,607	10,000	173,055	10,000	178,302	10,000	+ 4·4	− 2·9	+ 1·3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 2.—*Distribution of Christians by Race and Denomination.*

DENOMINATION.	EUROPEAN.		EURASIAN.		NATIVE.		TOTAL.		VARIATION + OR −.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1901.	1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Anglican Communion	97	66	44	46	3	3	259	458	− 199
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	− 1
Baptist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	− 1
Congregationalist	...	...	...	...	4	6	10	2	+ 8
Indefinite Beliefs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	− 3
Lutheran and Allied Denominations.	8	9	10	8	173	173	381	29	+ 352
Methodist	2	...	4	6	2	1	15	49	− 34
Minor Denominations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	− 13
Presbyterian	12	11	...	1	...	...	24	65	− 41
Roman Catholic	10	3	95	80	1,561	1,210	2,959	2,588	+ 371
Not returned	7	2	1	...	13	11	34	182	− 148
TOTAL ...	137	91	154	141	1,756	1,404	3,683	3,392	+ 291

CHAPTER IV.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

(TABLES VII AND XIV.)

Age. The statistics are usually inaccurate.

28. It will be convenient to discuss separately each of the three subjects with which this chapter deals.

AGE.

The various causes which operate to render the age returns at a census inaccurate have been referred to in the report on the Madras statistics, and they are at work in Coorg as much as elsewhere. Subsidiary tables 1 and 2 at the end of this chapter give, however, the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by the ages as they were returned, first for the last three enumerations and secondly for the three main religions, namely, Hindu (which includes Animistic), Musalman and Christian.

Ages of males in Coorg are peculiar.

29. The former of these shows that the ages of the people in Coorg present some unusual points. In an ordinary progressive population the number in every 1,000 persons who are under the age of 5 ought to be larger than the number who are found at any of the other quinquennial periods and the number in each successive five-year period ought to decrease at a gradually increasing rate as death carries off its victims. But in Coorg among every 1,000 males there are more persons of the age 25—30 than in any other of the quinquennial periods and the same phenomenon has appeared at each of the last three enumerations. It is due to the fact, already referred to, that a large proportion of the male population consists of immigrant coolies in the prime of life.

Subsidiary table 2 shows that this peculiarity occurs among Hindus and Musalmans but not among Christians, and the inference is that the coolies belong less to this last religion than to the other two.

Ages of females.

30. Among 1,000 females, on the other hand, the largest number at each of the last three censuses and in all the three main religions are seen to be either under 5 or between the ages of 5 and 9. (There is considerable confusion, usually, between these two periods at a census, as parents return children of 3 or 4 as being of the round age of 5.) The inference is that fewer of the females are immigrant labourers. That a certain proportion belong to this class is, however, clear from the fact that the percentage of females who are aged between 15 and 29 is larger than is the case in provinces where conditions are more normal.

SEX.

Sex. Proportion of the sexes disturbed by immigration.

31. There are 19,909 more males than females in the province, or, in other words, there are only 801 females to every 1,000 males. This is again an effect of the presence of a number of male immigrant labourers within its limits. In the Madras Presidency the figure is 1,029. In 1891 the corresponding proportion in Coorg was 804 (probably because the immigrant population included in that census was smaller); in 1881, 775; and in 1871, 782. Subsidiary table 3 at the end of this chapter shows that women are proportionately fewest in the age periods between 25 and 50 among the followers of all religions except Christianity, which goes to confirm the conclusion already arrived at that few of the Christians are immigrant labourers. The table also shows that females are fewer in proportion to males among Musalmans than among the members of any other religion. The reason probably is that the Moslems are largely traders who have not brought their wives with them.

32. The increase in the proportion of females to males which has occurred since 1881 may be due to two causes. It may either be owing to the fact that the coffee-estate coolies have begun to take their womenkind with them to Coorg in larger numbers than they did, or that the enumeration of women is more complete than it was. A certain amount of omission of women seems to occur at the enumeration in almost all provinces, and the Coorg statistics show that even in the castes which are indigenous to the province and contain no immigrants at all, there are fewer women than men.

Reasons for the increase in the proportion of females.

33. Thus among the Coorgs or Kodagus there are only 979 females to every 1,000 males and among the Yeravas, who are the agricultural serf class of the province, there are only 942. These two castes are very rare outside Coorg, so that the number of the males among them cannot have been enhanced by immigrants from other parts. It is noticeable (see the figures in the margin) that the proportion of the gentler to the sterner sex is lowest among the Coorgs at the ages between 12 and 15, there being only 918 girls of this age to every 1,000 boys, and it may be that members of the race have omitted to return those of their daughters who were at this marriageable time of life.

Proportion of the sexes in castes peculiar to the province.

Number of females to 1,000 males among Coorgs.

All ages	979
0—5	1,008
5–12	995
12–15	918
15–20	1,011
20–40	946
40 and over	1,014

34. The inference that women must have been omitted at the enumeration is also supported by the fact that of all the castes in the province which number as many as 50 souls there are scarcely a dozen in which the females are more numerous than the males. All of these latter are Hindu or Animist castes, and only one of them is 600 strong. The only caste of any considerable strength in which the females are noticeably more numerous than the other sex is that of the Lingáyats, who number 8,702 and among whom there are 1,038 females to every 1,000 males. The lowest proportions are found among the Tulu castes of Bant and Pále, the Malayálam castes Kammálan, Kólayán, Náyar, Paniyan and Tíyan, the Telugu Mangalas and Sáles, the Tamil Pallis, the Katikes, Kshatriyas, Lambádis and Sonagáras and the Musalman tribe of Naváyats, in all of which there are more than twice as many men as women. The total strength of some of these castes in the province is, however, small.

and in the other castes.

CIVIL CONDITION.

35. Imperial Table VII gives statistics of the civil condition of the people, that is, of the number of those who are unmarried, married and widowed, while Table XIV gives particulars for the race of the Kodagus or Coorgs. This race has also been selected for special notice in Table IX (Education by castes) and Table XVI (Occupation by castes) which are respectively discussed in the next chapter and in Chapter IX, Occupation. The reasons for this selection were as follows: It was decided to choose only those castes which were fairly common. In 1891 there were only five castes in the province which numbered over 10,000 persons, namely, Kodagu or Coorg, Gauda, Vakkaliga, Holeya and Yerava. Of these five only two,—Kodagu and Yerava,—are peculiar to Coorg, the remainder being castes which are found in much greater strength and in a more typical condition in the Madras Presidency, and which it would therefore be misleading to examine in so small an area as Coorg. It was thus only necessary to consider the case of the Kodagus and Yeravas. Neither the civil condition, the education nor the occupations of the latter promised to exhibit any striking points of difference from those of other castes of similar pursuits and social standing, but the Kodagus are a distinctive race with a marked national spirit of their own and it was accordingly considered desirable to collect particulars regarding their marriage customs, their literacy and their usual means of livelihood.

Civil condition. Where the figures are to be found.

36. For the province as a whole the statistics of civil condition are not very instructive, as they are so greatly affected by the large and varying proportion of adult immigrants in the population that few clear inferences of the marriage customs of the people can be safely deduced from them.

The statistics are again affected by immigration,

37. Subsidiary table 4 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age and civil condition. The Madras Census Report contains some explanation of the looseness with which the term "married" is apt to be used and an account of the difficulty which the vagueness of the vernaculars occasions in getting an accurate return of widowers. Taking the statistics as they stand, however, this subsidiary table shows that civil condition in Coorg exhibits the same three characteristics as are usually found in all Indian provinces, namely, almost universal marriage, marriage at early ages (especially among girls) and a high proportion of widows to widowers. These characteristics, nevertheless, are not nearly so marked as in Madras, for whereas in that Presidency only 25 per cent. of the males and 5 per cent. of the females over 15 years of age are unmarried, in Coorg the corresponding figures are respectively 34 and 11; and though in Madras as many as 1 per cent. of the boys and 9 per cent. of the girls under 15 are married, in Coorg the figures are less than 1 per cent. and 2 per cent., respectively; further, in Madras there are 506 widows to every 100 widowers, while in Coorg there are only 285. This last figure is quite unusually low and must again be due to the fact that so many of the people are male immigrants who have not brought their womenkind with them.

but exhibit the same peculiarities as those of other provinces.

Subsidiary table 4 shows, however, that few men over 30 years of age and fewer women over 20 remain unmarried, that many girls are married between the ages of 15 and 20 and many youths before they are 25, and that whereas 49 males in every 1,000 are widowers, there are on an average 176 widows in the same number of the other sex.

Subsidiary table 5 and the figures for all religions in subsidiary table 6 exhibit the same facts in other shapes. They show, for example, that only 10 in every 1,000 unmarried males and only 3 in the same number of unmarried females are over 40 years old; that 6 in every 1,000 married males and 25 in every 1,000 married females are under 15 years of age; that 12 in every 1,000 boys, and 69 in the same number of the other sex between 10 and 15 are married; that only 33 males in every 1,000 over 40 years old are bachelors and only 9 in every 1,000 females at the same period of life are old maids; and that while 164 males in every 1,000 who are over 40 are widowers the number of widows in the same number of females of that age is as many as 677, or more than four times as great.

38. This subsidiary table 6 shows, however, that the three main religions do not all contribute equally to bring about this condition of things. Of 1,000 Hindu males of all ages 392 are married and of 1,000 Hindu females 373, while among Christians the corresponding proportions are respectively 385 and 369. Among Musalmans the figures are 442 and 430, respectively, but these high percentages are doubtless partly due to the fact that so large a number of the followers of this faith are adult immigrants. That the Musalmans are addicted to marrying their girls early in life is, however, evident from other figures in this table, for while among Christians only 32 in every 1,000 girls between 10 and 15 are married, and among Hindus 65, the corresponding figure among Musalmans is as high as 130. They also marry off their boys at tender ages, 15 in every 1,000 of those between the ages of 10 and 15 having entered upon matrimony against 12 in the case of Hindus and 8 in that of Christians.

Civil condition in the various religions.

39. It has been mentioned in the Madras report that the universality of marriage and the early age at which it takes place are both of them largely due to the fact that the Bráhmans consider that both practices are enjoined by their religion and that the people as a body follow the customs of the Bráhmans in such matters. The large proportion which widows bear to widowers

Declines in the universality of marriage, in the earliness of marriage, and in the proportion of widows to widowers.

is also therein stated to be greatly due to the people having imitated the Bráhman custom of prohibiting the marriage of widows. It is satisfactory to note, therefore, that subsidiary table 6 shows that there are signs of a decline in the degree to which all three practices are now followed.

In all three religions the percentage of the population who are married has declined, the proportion of the girls under 15 who remain unmarried has risen, and, except among Hindus, the percentage of the women over 40 years old who are widows has fallen.

Civil condition of the Coorgs.

40. Subsidiary table 7 gives the figures for Coorgs in Imperial Table XIV, already referred to, in proportional forms. It shows that in two of the three characteristics above mentioned the members of this race are superior to the community generally. Marriage is not so universal with them as with the people as a whole, only 314 in every 1,000 males and 325 in every 1,000 females having entered upon matrimony against 396 and 378, respectively, in the total population. Of the males among them who are over 15, 37 per cent. are unmarried and of the females 19 per cent., while for the province as a whole the corresponding figures, as has already been seen, are only 34 and 11, respectively. In the third of the three characteristics,—the proportion of widows to widowers,—it has already been seen that owing to the unusual elements of which the population consists the figure for the province as a whole is unusually low. The Coorgs, however, can evidently claim credit for permitting widow-marriage to a considerable extent.

Proportion of wives to husbands.

41. The last of the subsidiary tables shows the proportion borne by wives to husbands. It will be seen that in the province as a whole there are only 764 wives to every 1,000 husbands, and that among the Musalmans the proportion falls to as low as 593, or, in other words, that hardly half the Musalman husbands in Coorg have got their wives with them there.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.—*Age distribution of* 1,000 *of each sex at each of the last three censuses.*

AGE.	1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0–1	28	35	22	29	20	28
1–2	8	10	15	20	13	17
2–3	20	26	25	33	14	19
3–4	18	25	26	35	18	25
4–5	21	27	23	29	19	24
TOTAL 0–5	95	123	111	146	84	113
5–10	112	139	115	139	111	142
10–15	119	129	94	99	113	117
TOTAL 0–15	326	391	320	384	308	372
15–20	97	96	99	103	115	110
20–25	101	104	109	112	114	118
25–30	123	109	128	110	131	118
30–35	107	84	103	82	108	85
35–40	79	54	77	54	78	54
TOTAL 15–40	506	447	516	461	546	485
40–45	64	53	61	53	58	48
45–50	35	28	36	27	31	26
50–55	32	35	31	33	28	29
55–60	13	13	13	11	10	10
TOTAL 40–60	144	129	141	124	127	113
60 and over	24	33	23	31	19	30
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mean Age	25	23	24	23	24	23

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 2.—*Age distribution of* 1,000 *of each sex by religion.*

AGE.	HINDU.		MUSALMAN.		CHRISTIAN.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0–1	28	35	20	34	22	33
1–2	8	10	6	11	12	14
2–3	21	26	14	23	19	29
3–4	19	20	12	20	14	18
4–5	22	27	13	23	18	23
TOTAL 0–5	**98**	**124**	**65**	**111**	**85**	**117**
5–10	115	141	83	128	105	136
10–15	120	130	110	116	125	133
TOTAL 0–15	**333**	**395**	**258**	**355**	**315**	**386**
15–20	96	96	107	98	94	93
20–25	100	103	116	111	96	103
25–30	121	109	135	99	110	95
30–35	107	82	112	100	106	92
35–40	78	54	85	54	86	61
TOTAL 15–40	**502**	**444**	**555**	**462**	**492**	**444**
40–45	63	52	74	63	66	55
45–50	34	28	36	31	47	28
50–55	31	35	37	35	38	38
55–60	13	13	14	14	18	15
TOTAL 40–60	**141**	**128**	**161**	**143**	**169**	**136**
60 and over	24	33	26	40	24	34
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mean Age	**24**	**23**	**26**	**24**	**26**	**23**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3.—*Number of females to* 1,000 *males at each age by religions.*

AGE-PERIOD.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.
1	2	3	4	5
0– 1	1,020	1,019	1,072	1,152
0– 5	1,034	1,030	1,049	1,104
5–10	996	1,001	935	1,037
10–15	874	890	644	852
15–20	795	814	554	793
20–25	819	839	586	858
25–30	714	741	448	689
30–35	628	631	542	691
35–40	553	568	388	571
40–45	657	674	519	669
45–50	657	676	526	474
50–55	886	930	579	805
55–60	797	826	607	649
60 and over	1,084	1,103	920	1,100
TOTAL	**801**	**818**	**609**	**799**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 4.—*Distribution of* 1,000 *of each sex by age and civil condition.*

AGE.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0–5	95	...	...	123	...	...
5–10	112	...	...	139	1	...
TOTAL 0–10 ...	**207**	...	...	**262**	**1**	...
10–15	117	1	...	120	9	...
15–20	91	6	...	48	45	3
20–25	70	30	2	10	85	9
25–30	43	74	5	3	90	15
30–35	16	84	8	2	62	21
35–40	6	66	7	1	35	19
TOTAL 15–40 ...	**226**	**260**	**22**	**64**	**317**	**67**
40–45	3	54	7	...	25	27
45–50	1	29	4	...	12	17
50–55	1	25	6	...	8	26
55–60	...	10	3	...	3	10
60 and over	...	17	7	...	3	29
TOTAL 40 AND OVER ...	**5**	**135**	**27**	...	**51**	**109**
TOTAL ...	**555**	**396**	**49**	**446**	**378**	**176**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5.—*Distribution by main age-periods of* 1,000 *of each civil condition.*

AGE.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0–10	373	2	...	585	2	1
10–15	211	4	...	269	23	2
15–40	406	654	443	143	840	373
40 and over	10	340	557	3	135	624
TOTAL ...	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6.—*Distribution of* 1,000 *persons of each sex in each age-period by civil condition for each religion at the last three censuses.*

	MALES.															FEMALES.													
	All ages.			0–10.			10–15.			15–40.			40 and over.			All ages.			0–10.			10–15.			15–40.			40 and over.		
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
ALL RELIGIONS.																														
Unmarried ...	555	531	539	996	996	999	988	982	980	445	405	418	33	31	30	446	423	398	997	992	995	928	884	842	143	114	94	9	11	5
Married	396	430	410	4	4	1	12	18	20	512	565	532	803	828	808	378	410	410	3	7	5	69	112	149	710	753	724	314	319	274
Widowed	49	39	51	...	...	...	...	..	...	43	30	50	164	141	162	176	167	192	...	1	...	3	4	9	147	133	182	677	670	721
TOTAL ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
HINDU.																														
Unmarried ...	557	534	540	996	996	999	988	981	979	441	400	413	32	30	27	451	428	402	996	992	995	932	886	843	146	117	96	9	11	5
Married	392	426	407	4	4	1	12	19	20	514	568	535	797	822	803	373	408	408	3	7	5	65	110	148	705	749	722	312	326	279
Widowed	51	40	53	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	32	52	171	148	170	176	164	190	1	1	.	3	4	9	149	134	182	679	663	716
TOTAL ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
MUSALMAN.																														
Unmarried ...	526	499	517	993	996	995	985	988	988	478	440	457	31	37	52	373	361	339	997	995	993	863	830	810	74	60	57	3	7	3
Married	442	479	451	6	4	5	15	12	12	500	545	517	863	890	852	430	451	441	3	5	6	130	163	186	773	821	768	312	262	224
Widowed	32	22	32	1	...	...	...	...	..	22	15	26	106	73	96	197	188	220	...	...	1	7	7	4	153	119	175	685	731	773
TOTAL ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
CHRISTIAN.																														
Unmarried ...	575	512	562	1,000	993	994	992	1,000	987	502	459	499	78	79	38	466	420	370	998	995	997	963	946	905	186	141	106	18	21	...
Married	385	417	390	...	7	6	8	...	13	467	513	457	796	779	808	369	393	428	2	5	3	32	54	88	685	714	731	349	248	245
Widowed	40	41	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	28	44	126	142	154	165	187	202	...	...	...	5	...	7	129	145	163	633	731	755
TOTAL ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 7.—*Civil condition of* 1,000 *Kodagus or Coorgs of each age-period and sex.*

CIVIL CONDITION.	ALL AGES.		0-5.		5-12.		12-15.		15-20.		20-40.		40 AND OVER.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Unmarried ...	646	542	998	999	997	996	991	980	978	790	336	56	15	8
Married ...	314	325	2	1	3	4	9	19	22	197	615	817	815	389
Widowed ...	40	133	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	49	127	170	603
TOTAL ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 8.—*Proportion of the sexes by civil condition for religions.*

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.														
	ALL AGES.			0-10.			10-15.			15-40.			40 AND OVER.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu	663	779	2,814	1,014	955	9,000	839	4,904	29,000	241	994	2,359	222	312	3,169
Musalman ...	432	593	3,712	988	571	...	564	5,571	...	79	784	3,476	61	215	3,857
Christian ...	647	765	3,346	1,065	...	...	827	3,500	...	267	1,060	3,032	161	307	3,520
TOTAL ...	645	764	2,853	1,013	909	4,500	821	4,972	34,000	227	981	2,407	206	302	3,196

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

(TABLES VIII AND IX.)

Literacy of the total population.

42. In census phraseology "literate" includes every person who can read and write.

Subsidiary table 1 at the end of this chapter shows that of the total population of Coorg 78 persons in every 1,000 possess this amount of learning. In Madras the corresponding figure is 63. In both male and female education Coorg is in advance of the Madras Presidency as a whole, for of 1,000 males in the former 128 are literate and of 1,000 females 16, while in the latter the figures are 119 and 9 respectively. If the districts of Madras are taken separately, however, there are several which are superior to Coorg in this matter.

Literacy in the various religions.

43. Figures for the three main religions are given in subsidiary tables 2, 3 and 4, and these show that, as in the Madras Presidency, Christians are much more literate than Musalmans and Musalmans are in advance of Hindus. The figures are given in the margin for facility of reference. The superiority of the Christians in the education of women is particularly noticeable. Among the members of that religion there are 384 literate females to every 1,000 literate males, while among the population as a whole there are only 98. The education of the males of this religion does not, however, appear to be in a progressive condition, as the proportion of those who are between the ages of 15 and 20 who can read and write is less than the corresponding percentage among those who are aged 20 and over. Among females the opposite is the case.

Number in 1,000 who are literate.

	Males.	Females.
Hindus ...	121	13
Musalmans ...	169	13
Christians ...	352	169

Literacy of the Coorgs.

44. For Imperial Table IX, which shows the literacy of selected castes and races, only one race, the Kodagus or Coorgs, was picked out, the reasons for choosing it being those already referred to in the last chapter in connection with Table XIV (Civil condition by selected castes).

Subsidiary table 5 gives the proportional figures for this race and shows that in every 1,000 persons belonging to it there are 162 who can read and write,—in every 1,000 males 284 and in every 1,000 females 37. In other words, the Kodagus are considerably more literate than the main body of either the Hindus or the Musalmans in the province (see the figures in the margin above), but do not approach the Christians in this respect.

The vernaculars which the literate know.

45. For the first time in the history of the censuses of Coorg, particulars were collected in 1901 of the vernaculars which the literate population could read and write. Only certain selected vernaculars are shown in the tables, those chosen being Tamil, Telugu, Malayálam, Canarese and (in the case of Table IX) Kodagu or Coorgí, the language which the Coorgs speak.

The figures for the total population and for the three main religions are given in subsidiary tables 1 to 4. These show that among the population generally far more people can read and write Canarese than any other vernacular, the number in every 1,000 males who know that language being 96 against 11 who know Malayálam, 6 who know Tamil and 9 who know other languages. Only one man in the whole province can read and write Telugu.

In every 1,000 Hindu males, 104 can read and write Canarese, 8 Malayálam, 4 Tamil and one other languages.

In every 1,000 Musalman males, however, 96 know "other languages," which includes Hindóstání, and 38 Malayálam (these latter are no doubt Máppillas), while the number who know Canarese falls to 19.

Christians are most literate in Canarese, then in Tamil and then in Malayálam.

The Coorgs who are literate are practically all of them literate in Canarese (see subsidiary table 5), only 2 males returning themselves as being best able to read and write Malayálam and only one as knowing Kodagu. A considerable number of them have entered themselves as knowing how to read and write English better than any other language.

Literacy in English.

46. Literacy in English for the total population, the three main religions and for the Coorgs is shown in these same five subsidiary tables. Of the people of the province generally, only 9 in every 1,000 can read and write the language,—of every 1,000 males 14, and of every 1,000 females no more than 2. The corresponding figures in the Madras Presidency are 5, 9 and 1, so that Coorg is in advance of that Presidency as a whole in knowledge of English just as it is in literacy generally.

The number of males and females in every 1,000 of each of the main religions who can read and write this language are given in the margin. Hindus are superior to Musalmans in this respect though they were behind them in education generally. The Christians are far in advance of the other two religions, but this is partly because the Europeans and Eurasians included under this head are of course more literate in English than in any other language.

Number in 1,000 literate in English.

	Males.	Females.
Hindus	12	...
Musalmans ...	3	...
Christians ...	178	99

Of those of the Coorgs who can read and write, 11 per cent. (12 males per cent. and 4 females per cent.) have returned themselves as knowing English.

Progress made in Education.

47. The figures in the margin show the progress which has been made in education in the province in the last twenty years.

Number of literates in 100

	Males.	Females.
1881	8·8	0·5
1891	11·2	0·9
1901	12·8	1·6

Literacy among males is very little commoner than it was in 1881, but among females it has made a considerable advance, the percentage of the sex who can read and write being nearly twice what it was ten years ago.

Number knowing English in 100

	Males.	Females.
1891	0·7	0·1
1901	1·4	0·2

Knowledge of English has also advanced rapidly, the percentage of each sex who can read and write it, as the figures in the margin show, having doubled during the decade.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.—*Education by Age and Sex.*—*TOTAL POPULATION.*

AGE-PERIOD.	NUMBER IN 1,000						NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN									NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.		
	Literate.			Illiterate.			Tamil.		Telugu.		Malayálam.		Canarese.		Other Languages.						
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Literate in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0-10 ...	5	8	3	995	992	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	1	1	361	1,018	636
10-15 ...	60	92	23	940	908	977	3	1	...	...	2	...	80	20	5	1	5	8	2	221	940	216
15-20 ...	106	162	37	894	838	963	5	1	...	...	7	1	134	31	9	2	13	21	3	180	914	97
20 and over ...	108	173	16	892	827	984	9	1	...	...	17	1	125	10	14	1	12	19	3	68	846	123
TOTAL ...	78	128	16	922	872	984	6	1	...	...	11	1	96	11	9	1	9	14	2	98	904	133

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 2.— *Education by Age, Sex and Religion.—HINDU.*

AGE-PERIOD.	NUMBER IN 1,000						NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN										NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.		
	Literate.			Illiterate.			Tamil.		Telugu.		Malayálam.		Canarese.		Other Languages.							
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Literate in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0–10 ...	4	7	2	996	993	998	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	269	1,019	...
10–15 ...	57	89	20	943	911	980	2	1	...	...	1	...	84	19	...	...	4	8	1	203	957	99
15–20 ...	105	162	34	895	838	966	3	...	...	...	5	1	147	32	1	...	12	21	1	171	938	40
20 and over ...	99	163	12	901	837	988	6	...	...	...	13	...	138	11	2	...	9	15	...	55	861	16
TOTAL ...	72	121	13	928	879	987	4	...	...	...	8	...	104	12	1	...	7	12	...	86	918	26

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3.—*Education by Age, Sex and Religion.—MUSALMAN.*

AGE-PERIOD.	NUMBER IN 1,000						NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN										NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.		
	Literate.			Illiterate.			Tamil.		Telugu.		Malayálam.		Canarese.		Other Languages.							
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Literate in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0–10 ...	5	8	2	995	992	998	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	5	2	...	...	...	300	990	...
10–15 ...	58	87	12	942	913	988	8	...	...	...	11	...	13	...	56	12	...	...	...	86	697	...
15–20 ...	105	149	24	895	851	976	14	...	...	...	23	...	22	...	90	24	4	5	...	88	636	...
20 and over ...	152	223	15	848	777	985	20	...	...	...	54	...	23	...	125	14	3	4	...	36	666	...
TOTAL ...	110	169	13	890	831	987	15	...	...	...	38	...	19	...	96	12	2	3	...	45	724	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 4.—*Education by Age, Sex and Religion.—CHRISTIAN.*

AGE-PERIOD.	NUMBER IN 1,000						NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN										NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.		
	Literate.			Illiterate.			Tamil.		Telugu.		Malayálam.		Canarese.		Other Languages.							
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Literate in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0–10 ...	44	41	46	956	959	954	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	...	35	36	34	1,188	1,062	1,000
10–15 ...	226	253	193	774	746	807	20	18	...	...	...	...	180	124	...	...	61	63	60	646	921	813
15–20 ...	280	316	235	720	684	765	62	26	...	...	...	...	166	124	5	...	98	109	85	590	886	619
20 and over.	368	478	211	632	522	789	101	19	...	...	17	49	161	...	12	5	211	258	143	311	1,063	390
TOTAL ...	271	352	169	729	648	831	68	15	...	...	10	26	134	31	8	2	143	178	99	384	1,025	445

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5.—*Literacy of Kodagus or Coorgs.*

RACE.	PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES ON CORRESPONDING PROVINCIAL TOTAL OF LITERATES.			PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES IN THE CASTE OF PERSONS LITERATE IN									PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES AMONG		
				ENGLISH.			CANARESE.			OTHER LANGUAGES.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kodagu	41·5	40·5	52·0	11·1	12·1	3·8	97·2	96·9	99·7	...	...	...	83·8	71·6	96·3

CHAPTER VI.

LANGUAGE.

(TABLE X.)

48. The chapter on language in the Madras report discusses the various languages which are current in that Presidency, and as the vernaculars of Coorg are, with two exceptions, the same as those spoken in Madras, it is unnecessary to go over the ground again. The two exceptions are Kodagu or Coorgí, the language of the Coorgs, and Yerava, the dialect of the caste of that name. This latter caste does not apparently occur outside the province. The former of these two languages is described by Dr. Caldwell as standing about midway between old Canarese and Tulu and the latter is usually treated as a dialect of Malayálam.

Only two vernaculars are peculiar to Coorg.

49. The subsidiary table below arranges the various languages which were returned in the schedules according to the families and groups usually recognised by philologists and also shows the number in every 1,000 of the population who speak each of them.

Statistics of the chief languages.

It will be seen that the language of the province is *Canarese*, 424 in every 1,000 of the people speaking it. Next in popularity comes *Kodagu*, which is the vernacular of 217 in every 1,000 of the population, or of nearly one quarter of it. It is spoken by others besides the race of Coorgs themselves, as though only 36,091 people returned themselves as Coorgs by race, 39,148 persons have put down Kodagu as their parent tongue. One of the castes which use it is the Áyiri caste of artisans. The number of persons who speak the language has increased 10 per cent. during the decade, which is almost the same as the rate of growth of the Coorg race.

After Kodagu, come *Malayálam*, *Yerava* and *Tulu*, which are each of them spoken by between 7 and 8 per cent. of the population. Tulu and Malayálam are tongues which belong to Malabar and South Canara and the people who speak them must be immigrants from those districts.

Yerava is returned as spoken by 13,175 persons against 2,587 in 1891, but this is probably due to more careful enumeration than to any real increase in the people who use the language. It is explained in the Madras report that precautions were taken this year to endeavour to prevent the enumerators from returning persons as using the language of the tract in which they were found instead of enquiring what vernacular they actually employed in their own households. There are 14,586 persons in Table XIII who have returned Yerava as their caste, while the number of persons who speak the language is 13,175, so that apparently a considerable proportion of the caste use other vernaculars.

Hindóstání is the vernacular of some 4 per cent. of the people. No other language is entered by more than 3 per cent. of the population. *English* is spoken by 454 persons, or 3 in every 1,000, and as the Europeans and Eurasians number 523, some of them must speak other tongues in their households. One of these is *Portuguese*, as it is returned by 111 people and these must be Goanese Eurasians or Native Christians from Malabar, as no one has returned himself as Portuguese by race in Table XIII.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.—*Classification of the Languages returned.*

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Population returning it. Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		LANGUAGES OF INDIA.					
		(a) Iranian Branch.					
Indo-European (Áryan Sub-Family).	Western.	Persian	.....	10	7	3	...
		(b) Indian Branch.					
	North-Western.	Sindhí	.....	7	6	1	...
	South-Western.	Maráthí	.....	2,242	1,262	980	12
		.....	Konkaní	2,585	1,581	1,004	14
		Gujarátí	.....	102	68	34	...
		.....	Kachchhí	29	22	7	...
		.....	Mémání	6	3	3	...
	Western.	Panjábí	.....	4	4	...	...
		Rájasthání	Márwárí	10	9	1	...
		Western Hindí	Hindóstání	6,669	3,660	3,009	37
		.....	Hindi	10	5	5	...
	...	Gipsy	Lambádí or Labhání.	27	20	7	..
			TOTAL ...	11,701	6,647	5,054	65
Dravidian.	...	Canarese	.....	76,608	40,542	36,066	424
	...	.....	Kurumba	4,162	2,171	1,991	23
	...	Kodagu or Coorgi	.....	39,148	19,951	19,197	217
	...	Malayálam	.....	14,039	10,661	3,378	78
	...	.....	Yerava	13,175	6,721	6,454	73
	...	Tamil	.....	5,189	2,887	2,302	29
	...	.....	Koravá or Yerukala.	18	6	12	...
	...	Telugu	.....	2,974	1,665	1,309	16
	...	Tulu	.....	12,994	8,672	4,322	72
			TOTAL ...	168,307	93,276	75,031	932
		Unclassed.					
		Unrecognisable	.....	9	7	2	...
		LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.					
Indo-European.	Romance.	French	.....	3	3	...	...
		Portuguese	.....	111	66	45	...
	Teutonic	English	.....	454	247	207	3
		German	.....	22	12	10	...
			TOTAL ...	590	328	262	3
			Grand Total ...	180,607	100,258	80,349	1,000

CHAPTER VII.

INFIRMITIES.

(TABLES XII AND XII-A.)

Statistics of infirmities are usually inaccurate.

50. Four kinds of mental and bodily infirmities were recorded at the census, namely, insanity, deaf-mutism from birth, blindness and corrosive leprosy. Like those for every other province, the Coorg figures are probably rendered inaccurate by the difficulty the enumerators experienced in correctly diagnosing these diseases and by the reluctance felt by parents in admitting that their young children were afflicted by them, but as these sources of inaccuracy apply at all censuses alike they constitute no reason why the figures of one enumeration should not be compared with those of another.

Decline in the number of the afflicted.

51. Such a comparison shows (see the particulars in the margin) that during the last twenty years a decrease has occurred (notwithstanding the increase in the population) in the number of persons afflicted with each of the four infirmities, and that the only one of them which is more frequent than it was ten years ago is blindness. This decline occurs in the case of all three main religions and of both sexes with two exceptions, namely, that insanity is more common among Musalmans than it was and that blindness occurs more often among females.

	Total number of			
	Insanes.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.
1881 ...	37	175	162	43
1891 ...	44	126	86	23
1901 ...	32	104	96	9

Infirmities in the two sexes.

52. These four infirmities are usually found to be more common among males than females and this characteristic is observable in the case of leprosy and deaf-mutism. The insane persons of each sex are, however, exactly equal in number and blindness is commoner among females than males owing to the inclusion in the returns of an exceptional number of women over 60 years of age who are afflicted with that disease.

Comparison of the number of afflicted in Coorg and Madras.

53. Coorg shows a smaller proportion of persons suffering from each of the four infirmities than the Madras Presidency as a whole, as the figures in the margin show, and the difference is especially marked in the case of leprosy. The proportion in Coorg is also smaller than that in the adjoining British districts of South Canara and Malabar in the case of all four of the diseases except deaf-mutism.

	Number in 100,000 afflicted with			
	Insanity.	Deaf-mutism.	Blindness.	Leprosy.
Coorg ...	18	58	53	5
Madras ...	19	64	89	35

Insanity.

54. The subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter give the main facts of the subject in condensed and proportional forms but it is very necessary that in considering these it should be constantly remembered that where the actual figures are so small percentages are apt to be very misleading. For similar reasons the figures in these tables which are exhibited by ages are very irregular. Taking them at what they are worth, they show that insanity among males chiefly occurs in those who are between 20 and 30 years of age and among females in those aged between 25 and 30 and between 35 and 40. In Madras, mental infirmity among females was commonest at the ages between 10 and 19, when child-bearing usually begins, than at any other period.

Deaf-mutism.

55. Only congenital deaf-mutism ought to have been shown in the schedules, and if this distinction was accurately observed the number of the afflicted in the earliest age-period, 0–5, ought obviously to be higher than that in any other and the number of the infirm in each succeeding age-period ought to get gradually and regularly less as death carries off its victims. Subsidiary table 2 shows, however, that the proportion of

deaf-mutes in the age-period 0–4 is only about one-seventh of that in the next period 5–9. The reason for this is partly the tendency of parents, already referred to, to conceal the existence of infirmities in their young children and partly the fact that children of three or four years of age are often returned as being five years old. At the ages above 5–9 the decline in the number of the afflicted in both sexes is very irregular. This is owing to the inaccuracy of the age-returns. When the numbers are larger these inaccuracies tend to counteract one another, but here the actual figures are very small. If, however, we take decennial, instead of quinquennial age-periods the irregularity is much less marked, as the figures in the margin show.

Distribution of deaf-mutes by age.

	Males.	Females.
0–10	271	178
10–20	288	333
20–30	170	200
30–40	186	133
40–50	68	111
50–60	...	...
60 and over	17	45
	1,000	1,000

Blindness.

56. Blindness is commonest in men among those who are between 50 and 60 and in women among those who are aged 60 and over. More than a quarter of the blind females are of this advanced age, and this is perhaps due to the fact that women live longer than men and are thus more liable to the infirmities of old age, of which blindness is one.

Leprosy.

57. Lepers are so few (only nine in number) that no deductions can be made from their ages.

Infirmities by castes.

58. Imperial Table XII-A gives statistics of the castes and races in which the infirmities occur, but here the actual figures are smaller than ever and more caution than ever is consequently necessary in drawing deductions from them. Even with the far more numerous castes which occur in Madras it was found necessary to group connected castes before dealing with the statistics for them, and in the case of Coorg it may be stated that no clear inferences can be drawn from the figures.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.—*Average number of afflicted per* 10,000 *of each sex by religions in* 1881, 1891 *and* 1901.

RELIGION.	INSANE.									DEAF-MUTE.								
	Total.			Males.			Females.			Total			Males.			Females.		
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hindu	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	6	8	9	6	8	10	6	7	8
Musalman	4	2	1	4	3	...	4	...	2	7	5	17	6	8	19	8	...	13
Christian	3	6	3	...	5	6	6	7	...	3	6	13	5	5	6	...	7	22
TOTAL ...	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	6	7	10	6	8	11	6	6	9

RELIGION.	BLIND.									LEPER.								
	Total.			Males.			Females.			Total.			Males.			Females.		
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Hindu	6	5	9	5	5	10	7	5	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	1	2
Musalman	5	6	7	5	6	6	6	6	9	...	1	4	...	1	5	...	...	2
Christian	3	3	3	...	...	6	6	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
TOTAL ...	5	5	9	4	5	9	6	5	9	...	1	2	1	1	3	...	1	2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 2.—*Distribution by age of* 1,000 *persons in each sex for each infirmity.*

AGE-PERIOD.	MALES.					FEMALES.				
	Total afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.	Total afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
0-1	8	...	...	22	...	9	...	...	20	...
1-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	...	...	...	...	...	9	63	...	...	...
3-4	8	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4-5	16	...	17	22	...	17	...	22	20	...
TOTAL 0-5 ...	32	...	34	44	...	35	63	22	40	...
5-10	136	187	237	...	...	122	187	156	78	...
10-15	120	62	220	44	...	104	62	200	39	...
15-20	80	125	68	89	...	104	125	133	78	...
20-25	104	188	102	89	...	87	125	133	39	...
25-30	96	188	68	111	...	87	188	67	79	...
30-35	120	125	118	89	333	96	...	111	98	334
35-40	48	...	68	44	...	61	188	22	39	333
40-45	112	125	51	133	500	52	62	44	59	...
45-50	40	...	17	67	167	70	...	67	98	..
50-55	56	...	...	156	...	26	...	...	39	333
55-60	24	...	...	67	...	17	...	...	39	...
60 and over	32	...	17	67	...	139	...	45	275	...
TOTAL ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3.—*Distribution of infirmities by age among* 10,000 *of the population.*

AGE-PERIOD.	MALES.					FEMALES.				
	Total afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.	Total afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
0-1	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...
1-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...
3-4	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4-5	9	...	5	5	...	9	...	5	5	...
TOTAL 0-5 ...	4	...	2	2	...	4	1	1	2	...
5-10	15	3	12	...	...	13	3	6	4	...
10-15	13	1	11	2	...	12	1	9	2	...
15-20	10	2	4	4	...	15	3	8	5	...
20-25	13	3	6	4	...	12	2	7	2	...
25-30	10	2	3	4	...	11	3	3	5	...
30-35	14	2	6	4	2	16	...	7	7	1
35-40	8	...	5	3	...	16	7	2	5	2
40-45	22	3	5	9	5	14	2	5	7	...
45-50	14	...	3	9	3	35	...	13	22	...
50-55	22	...	...	22	...	11	...	...	7	4
55-60	23	...	...	23	...	19	...	...	19	...
60 and over	16	...	4	12	...	61	...	8	53	...
TOTAL ...	12	2	6	4	1	14	2	6	6	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 4.—*Proportion of females afflicted to* 1,000 *males at each age.*

AGE-PERIOD.	Total afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
0-1	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
1-2	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	...	...	...	...	...
4-5	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...
TOTAL 0-5 ...	1,000	.	500	1,000	...
5-10	824	1,000	500	...	...
10-15	800	1,000	692	1,000	...
15-20	1,300	1,000	1,500	1,000	...
20-25	769	667	1,000	500	...
25-30	833	1,000	750	800	...
30-35	733	...	714	1,250	500
35-40	1,167	...	250	1,000	...
40-45	429	500	667	500	...
45-50	1,600	...	3,000	1,667	...
50-55	429	...	...	286	...
55-60	667	...	...	667	...
60 and over	4,000	...	2,000	4,667	...
TOTAL ...	920	1,000	763	1,183	500

CHAPTER VIII.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

(TABLES XIII AND XVIII.)

59. Of the castes given in Table XIII all except twelve, namely, Aiyambokkulu, Áyiri, Binépatta, Kávadi, Kodagu or Coorg, Kutuma, Maléya, Méda, Yerava, Pále, Tuluva and Kappála, occur frequently in the Madras Presidency and notes regarding them will be found in the caste glossary attached to Chapter VIII of the report on the census of that province. These twelve exceptions make up 32 per cent. of the total population of Coorg. Only two of them, however, the Kodagus (36,091) and the Yeravas (14,586) are at all numerous, and notes of the measurements of these two and a discussion of the place among other castes which may be assigned to them will be found in a paper entitled *The Coorgs and Yeravas, an ethnological contrast*, by Mr. T. H. Holland, F.G.S., in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Volume LXX, Part III, No. 2, 1901. All the twelve castes are referred to in the *Ethnographical Compendium of the Castes and Tribes found in the Province of Coorg* written by the Rev. G. Richter, late Inspector of Schools in Coorg, and I have had no time to visit the country to make further enquiries about them. Regarding two of them, however, the Áyiris and the Yeravas, I have been furnished by officers of the province with certain fresh particulars which are not mentioned by Mr. Richter and I accordingly give these below.

Most of the Coorg castes are referred to in the Madras report.

60. *Áyiri.*—The Áyiris are the artisan caste of Coorg and correspond to the Kammálas of Malabar and the Tamil districts. Like other artisan castes, they are divided into groups according to the particular occupation which they follow. Thus, there are the Tattas (goldsmiths), the Kollas (blacksmiths) and the Taccháyiris (carpenters). Their tradition is that they came to Coorg from Malabar during the reign of Dodda Vírappa Wodiyar, but they now speak the Coorg language in their homes and follow many of the Coorg customs. The caste has no recognised headman but the usual panchâyats decide caste matters. These are generally assisted in their deliberations by some of the Coorgs. They can fine up to 100 hanas (a hana is 3 annas 4 pies) and can also excommunicate. Marriage is usually adult. Difference of employment is no bar to intermarriage, a carpenter's son, for example, being allowed to marry a blacksmith's or a goldsmith's daughter, but there is one section of the caste called the Kambala Áyiris, who are said to be sprung from out-casted members of the community, with which the others will not marry. A man may claim his sister's daughter or son as a match for his son or daughter. The marriage ceremony resembles that of the Coorgs, the binding portion of it consisting in the man taking the girl by the hand and leading her a few steps. Widows may remarry if they wait for six months after their husband's death. They generally marry their late husband's brother and, as usual, the ceremonies at the marriage of a widow are fewer and simpler than those at that of a maid. Divorce is allowed on strong grounds, such as the leprosy, insanity or adultery of the wife, and is effected by the husband repudiating her in the presence of relations and neighbours and returning to her the things she brought with her on her marriage. Divorcées may remarry. The Ayiris follow the ordinary Hindu rules of succession, and not the Marumakkattâyam law. The caste does not employ Bráhmans as priests, its people performing their own ceremonies, and does not wear the sacred thread. The dead are either burnt or buried and ceremonies are performed on the twelfth day after death, but annual sráddhas are not observed. The Áyiris eat mutton, game and pork, but not beef, and they drink alcohol.

The Áyiris.

61. *Yerava.*—The Yeravas are one of the lowest castes in the province and are coolies and landless day labourers by occupation. They have two endogamous sub-divisions, the Paniyas and the Panjiris, and the former is said to have eight and the latter twelve exogamous

The Yeravas.

sections, most of which are territorial in origin. Both sub-divisions have a headman who seems to act also as its priest. That of the former is known as the Múppa and that of the latter as the Kanaladi. The former can impose a fine of six brass bangles and the latter a penalty of 8 hanas. Panjiri Yeravas admit outsiders of higher status to their ranks on payment of a small fee to the headman. The marriage ceremony is the usual simple affair common among the lower castes, but the *tâli* is tied round the girl's neck by the headman of the sub-division. A Paniya Yerava may not marry two sisters but a Panjiri Yerava may. Widows and divorced women may marry again. The favourite deity of the caste is Karingâle which means "the black-legged one." The Yeravas eat pigs, rats and vermin but not beef.

Europeans and Eurasians.

62. Statistics of the Europeans and Eurasians in Coorg are given in Table XVIII. There are 228 Europeans, of whom 212 are British subjects and the other 16 are mainly French and German missionaries. Of these Europeans, 137 are males and 91 females and, as is usual in India, most of them are either under 12 years old or between the ages of 30 and 50. There are 295 Eurasians and of these, as has already been mentioned, a considerable proportion seem, from the parent-tongue figures, to be Goanese from Malabar.

CHAPTER IX.

OCCUPATION.

(TABLES XV AND XVI).

The scheme of classification of occupations.

63. The scheme of classification of occupations in Table XV is, in its main essentials, the same as that followed in 1891, but on the present occasion an attempt has been made to differentiate those who actually work at each means of livelihood from those who are dependent upon others working at it. For this reason and also because several of the groups in the scheme have been transferred from one sub-order, Order, or Class to another, few comparisons can be usefully instituted between the figures of the present census and those of the enumeration of 1891.

Difficulties in preparing the statistics.

64. The many difficulties which surround the preparation of an accurate account of the occupations of the people, both at the enumeration and in the abstraction and tabulation, have been referred to in the Madras report and need not be again set out. The vagueness of the entries in the schedules relating to owners of, and labourers on, coffee estates which are there referred to occurred again in the case of Coorg and it is not possible to be sure that some of those who returned their means of livelihood as "cooly" or "cultivation" were not really labourers on coffee estates, or to tell how many of those who entered themselves as "coffee cultivators" were owners or managers of estates and how many were merely labourers employed upon them.

Rural simplicity of the occupations of the population.

65. A clearer idea of the meaning of Table XV can be gathered from the proportional summary of it given in subsidiary table 1 at the end of this chapter than from the actual figures themselves. It will be seen from this that the occupations of the people of Coorg are mainly of a simple and pastoral kind.

Agricultural occupations.

66. No less than 81·8 per cent. of the inhabitants of the province subsist by agriculture (Order V in the scheme) in some form or another. As many as 46 per cent., or nearly one-half of them, are landholders and tenants, another 19 per cent. are agricultural labourers, and 16·5 per cent. are included in sub-order 12, Growers of special products, which consists almost entirely of those who are engaged in the cultivation of coffee, whether as owners or managers of estates or as labourers employed upon them. Probably, moreover, the greater part of those who are comprised in sub-order 75, General Labour, are really mainly agricultural labourers, so that perhaps the real number of those who subsist by the land is some 83 per cent. of the population. Of the persons in sub-order 10, landholders and tenants, 88·1 per cent. are cultivating landowners, and another 9·6 are cultivating tenants, leaving only 2·3 as non-cultivating landowners. Arranged in other ways, these figures show that 90·4 of the people in this sub-order are landowners and the remaining 9·6 are tenants, while 97·7 of them are actual cultivators and only 2·3 non-cultivators.

Other prominent occupations.

67. After agriculture, the only Orders which support more than 2 per cent. of the people are Order VII, Food, drink and stimulants, a large proportion of the people included in which are grain dealers, petty bazaar keepers and toddy sellers, and Order VI, Personal, household and sanitary services, those comprised in which are mainly cooks, washermen, indoor servants and barbers. Outside these three Orders, and excluding the general labourers already referred to, there are, indeed, only three occupations which support more than 1,000 of the people of the province. These are cart owning and driving (groups 417 and 419), working in precious metals and stones (groups 316–318) and making and selling baskets, mats, brooms, etc., (group 347).

Subsidiary table 2 sets out these principal occupations of the population in the order of their magnitude and it will be seen that as few as fourteen means of subsistence support as many as 90·5 per cent. of the inhabitants of the province.

Industrial occupations.

68. The industrial part of the people, properly so termed, is almost negligable, for though Class D, the industrial class in the scheme, supports 9·5 per cent. of the inhabitants, the great majority of those are the traders in Order VII, and the goldsmiths and basket makers already referred to.

Learned and artistic professions.

69. Learned and artistic professions (Order XX) support 1 per cent. of the people but more than a third of these are native doctors, astrologers and diviners, and people employed about the temples, none of whose duties are usually either learned or artistic in the strict sense of the words.

Partial agriculturists.

70. Subsidiary table 3 gives particulars of the number of actual workers in each order and class who are partially agriculturist, that is, live mainly by some non-agricultural occupation but have, in addition, an interest of some kind in land. It will be seen that these persons number 807. As many as 240 of them are people whose principal means of subsistence is employment under Government, and the majority of these are found in the upper ranks of the various services. Another 133 live mainly by the learned and artistic professions of Order XX and of these 41 are schoolmasters. Next in number come those whose principal occupation is connected with "transport and storage." They number 103, and 66 of them are cart owners or drivers. A fair proportion of the cooks and washermen also have an interest in land.

Proportion of actual workers to dependents.

71. The last two columns of subsidiary table 1 give the percentage of the persons supported by each class, order, and sub-order who are (*a*) actual workers at the occupations included in them and (*b*) dependents upon such actual workers. The instructions to the enumerators directed that every person who earned any income at all by following a means of livelihood should be returned as an actual worker, whether that income was sufficient to support him or her entirely or not. Consequently only those persons are shown as dependents who did no work of any kind.

The percentage of those supported by the various occupations in the scheme who are actual workers is thus high, being 70·1 per cent., and the dependents form the remaining 29·9 per cent. of the population.

This high figure is not, however, maintained in all the orders and sub-orders. In those in which women and children cannot take the part of actual workers the percentage is considerably lower. Thus in Order XX, Learned and artistic professions, only 47·3 of those who are supported by the order are actual workers at the occupations included in it. On the other hand in the orders in which women and children can take the part of actual workers such as Order IV, which consists mainly of herdboys; Order V, Agriculture; Order VI, Personal and household services; Order IX, which comprises all the coolies engaged in building; Order XIX, which mainly consists of bandy drivers; and Order XXII, Earthwork and general labour, the percentage of actual workers is higher than in the province as a whole.

Proportion of female actual workers.

72. Subsidiary table 4 shows the number of the actual workers in each order who belong to each of the two sexes, and this brings out much the same point again. There are 66 female actual workers to every 100 males, and of the more numerously represented orders the percentage of actual workers belonging to the gentler sex is highest in Orders V, Agriculture, and VI, Personal and household services, while among those in which it is lowest are Orders XX, Learned and artistic professions and I, Administration.

Occupations of the Coorgs.

73. Imperial Table XVI gives statistics of the occupations by which the Coorgs or Kodagus live. The reasons for the selection of this race for exhibition in the table have already been given above in Chapter IV. Subsidiary table 5 at the end of this chapter gives the figures in proportional forms and in more detail. It will be seen that of the 23,650 actual workers which the race comprises, no less than 22,889, or 96·8 per cent., are either landlords or tenants who themselves cultivate the lands they hold. In addition to this 98 more are owners or tenants of land which they do

not cultivate themselves, 71 are agricultural labourers and 72 subsist by owning or cultivating coffee estates. In other words, 97·8 per cent. of the Coorgs depend directly upon the land for their living. Of the remaining 2·2 per cent., 212 are employed in the public service proper and 147 more as forest rangers and guards, teachers in schools, village officers, in the Survey and Public Works departments and on railways outside the province, and 75 as personal or domestic servants.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.—*Showing the distribution of the population among the various Orders and sub-orders.*

ORDER AND SUB-ORDER.	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL POPULATION OF		PERCENTAGE IN EACH ORDER AND SUB-ORDER OF	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5
I.—Administration	·7	·4	51·0	49·0
1. Civil Service of the State	·7	·3	51·3	48·7
2. Service of local and municipal bodies	...	...	29·2	70·8
3. Village service	·1	...	58·0	42·0
II.—Defence	...	...	24·3	75·7
4. Army	...	...	24·3	75·7
III.—Service of Native and Foreign States	...	...	31·3	68·7
6. Civil Officers	...	...	35·7	64·3
7. Military	...	...	...	100·0
TOTAL, CLASS A.—GOVERNMENT	·8	·4	50·1	49·9
IV.—Provision and care of animals	·3	·3	85·1	14·9
8. Stock breeding and dealing	·3	·3	90·3	9·7
9. Training and care of animals	...	...	43·1	56·9
V.—Agriculture	81·8	58·1	71·0	29·0
10. Landholders and tenants	46·2	30·5	66·0	34·0
11. Agricultural labourers	19·0	13·8	72·8	27·2
12. Growers of special products	16·5	13·7	83·2	16·8
13. Agricultural training and supervision and forests	·1	·1	56·9	43·1
TOTAL, CLASS B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	82·1	58·4	71·1	28·9
VI.—Personal, Household and Sanitary services	2·3	1·7	72·7	27·3
14. Personal and domestic services	2·1	1·6	73·5	26·5
15. Non-domestic entertainment	...	...	47·9	52·1
16. Sanitation	·1	·1	65·5	34·5
TOTAL, CLASS C.—PERSONAL SERVICES	2·3	1·7	72·7	27·3
VII.—Food, drink and stimulants	5·4	3·3	61·1	38·9
17. Provision of Animal food	·6	·4	63·7	36·3
18. „ Vegetable food	2·1	1·3	60·0	40·0
19. „ Drink, condiments and stimulants.	2·7	1·7	61·4	38·6
VIII.—Light, Firing and Forage	·1	·1	70·9	29·1
21. Fuel and forage	·1	·1	70·9	29·1
IX.—Buildings	·4	·3	73·3	26·7
22. Building materials	·1	...	58·7	41·3
23. Artificers in building	·3	·3	75·8	24·2
X.—Vehicles and vessels	...	...	82·2	17·8
25. Carts, carriages, etc.	...	...	82·2	17·8
XI.—Supplementary Requirements	·2	·1	49·4	50·6
27. Paper	...	...	41·0	59·0
28. Books and prints	...	...	32·4	67·6
29. Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	...	...	33·3	66·7
33. Bangles, necklaces, beads, sacred threads, etc.	·1	·1	54·3	45·7
34. Furniture	...	...	50·0	50·0
36. Tools and machinery	...	...	44·4	55·6
XII.—Textile Fabrics and Dress	·8	·4	57·3	42·7
38. Wool and Fur	...	...	48·6	51·4
39. Silk	...	...	40·9	59·1
40. Cotton	·2	·1	67·5	32·5
41. Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.	...	...	...	100·0
42. Dress	·5	·3	54·4	45·6
XIII.—Metals and Precious Stones	1·0	·6	60·1	39·9
43. Gold, silver and precious stones	·6	·4	58·5	41·5
44. Brass, copper, bell-metal, etc.	·1	·1	81·8	18·2
45. Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead	...	...	47·7	52·3
46. Iron and steel	·2	·1	58·0	42·0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.—*Showing the distribution of the population among the various Orders and sub-orders*—continued.

ORDER AND SUB-ORDER.	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL POPULATION OF		PERCENTAGE IN EACH ORDER AND SUB-ORDER OF	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5
XIV.—Glass, Earthen and stoneware	·4	·3	68·5	31·5
47. Glass and chinaware	...	...	48·5	51·5
48. Earthen and stoneware	·4	·3	69·5	30·5
XV.—Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	1·1	·8	68·3	31·7
49. Wood and bamboos	·5	·3	63·3	36·7
50. Canework, matting and leaves, etc.	·6	·4	72·8	27·2
XVI.—Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	...	...	37·0	63·0
51. Gums, wax, resins and similar forest produce	...	...	66·7	33·3
52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, etc.	...	...	34·9	65·1
XVII.—Leather, etc.	·1	·1	52·5	47·5
53. Leather, horn and bones	·1	·1	52·5	47·5
TOTAL, CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	**9·5**	**5·9**	**62·1**	**37·9**
XVIII.—Commerce	·2	·1	56·5	43·5
54. Money and securities	...	...	52·0	48·0
55. General merchandise	...	...	72·7	27·3
56. Dealing unspecified	·1	·1	61·1	38·9
57. Middlemen, brokers and agents	·1	...	43·7	56·3
XIX.—Transport and Storage	1·2	·9	80·2	19·8
58. Railway	...	...	87·7	12·3
59. Road	·9	·8	82·1	17·9
60. Water	...	...	33·3	66·7
61. Messages	·1	·1	60·2	39·8
62. Storage and weighing	·1	·1	91·5	8·5
TOTAL, CLASS E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	**1·4**	**1·1**	**76·1**	**23·9**
XX.—Learned and Artistic Professions	1·0	·5	47·3	52·7
63. Religion	·4	·2	52·4	47·6
64. Education	·2	·1	52·9	47·1
65. Literature	...	...	56·8	43·2
66. Law	·1	...	25·3	74·7
67. Medicine	·1	·1	50·4	49·6
68. Engineering and survey	·1	...	33·9	66·1
70. Pictorial art and sculpture	...	...	53·8	46·2
71. Music, acting, dancing, etc.	...	...	56·9	43·1
XXI.—Sport	·1	·1	70·4	29·6
72. Sport	...	...	40·0	60·0
73. Games and exhibitions	·1	·1	74·0	26·0
TOTAL, CLASS F.—PROFESSIONS	**1·0**	**·5**	**49·0**	**51·0**
XXII.—Earthwork and general labour	2·1	1·6	80·2	19·8
74. Earthwork, etc.	·5	·4	92·1	7·9
75. General labour	1·6	1·2	76·6	23·4
XXIII.—Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	...	...	73·0	27·0
76. Indefinite	...	...	82·6	17·4
77. Disreputable	...	...	47·1	52·9
TOTAL, CLASS G.—UNSKILLED LABOUR NOT AGRICULTURAL	**2·1**	**1·7**	**80·1**	**19·9**
XXIV.—Independent	·7	·5	72·1	27·9
78. Property and alms	·6	·4	72·7	27·3
79. At the State expense	·1	·1	69·8	30·2
TOTAL, CLASS H.—MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE INDEPENDENT OF OCCUPATION	**·7**	**·5**	**72·1**	**27·9**
Grand Total	**100**	**70·1**	**70·1**	**29·9**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 2.—*Showing the occupations supporting more than* 1,000 *persons each.*

Groups.	Occupation.	Number.	Percentage.
	(a) Occupations supporting more than 50,000 *persons each.*		
36, 37 and 49–53	Landowners	75,429	
	TOTAL ...	**75,429**	41·8
	(b) Occupations supporting more than 10,000 *persons each.*		
39 and 40	Agricultural labourers	34,343	
44	Coolies in coffee estates	28,550	
	TOTAL ...	**62,893**	34·8
	(c) Occupations supporting more than 5,000 *persons each.*		
38 and 38 (*a*)	Tenants	8,021	
	TOTAL ...	**8,021**	4·4
	(d) Occupations supporting more than 1,000 *persons each.*		
501	General labourers	2,830	
123, 124, 128, 130 and 135 ...	Grocers and general condiment dealers	2,445	
97	Grain and pulse dealers	2,424	
131 and 132	Toddy drawers and sellers	2,121	
417 and 419	Cart owners and drivers	1,463	
61	Cooks	1,383	
65	Washermen	1,203	
43	Coffee planters	1,165	
316 to 318	Workers and dealers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	1,131	
347	Baskets, mats, fans, screens, brooms, etc., makers and sellers.	1,025	
	TOTAL ...	**17,190**	9·5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3.—*Showing the number of actual workers in each Order who are partially agriculturists.*

ORDER AND CLASS. Description.	Total actual workers.	Number of persons returned as partially agriculturists.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4
I. Administration	685	240	35·0
II. Defence	9	...	...
III. Service of Native and Foreign States	5	1	20·0
TOTAL, CLASS A.—GOVERNMENT ...	**699**	**241**	**34·5**
IV. Provision and Care of Animals	504	2	0·4
V. Agriculture	104,911	...	...
TOTAL, CLASS B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE ...	**105,415**	**2**	...
VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	3,040	82	2·7
TOTAL, CLASS C.—PERSONAL SERVICES ...	**3,040**	**82**	**2·7**
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants	5,982	83	1·4
VIII. Light, Firing and Forage	139	4	2·9
IX. Buildings	513	3	0·6
X. Vehicles and Vessels	60	1	1·7
XI. Supplementary Requirements	177	1	0·6
XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress	799	23	2·9
XIII. Metals and Precious Stones	1,079	29	2·7
XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	483	3	0·6
XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	1,355	30	2·2
XVI. Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	17	1	5·9
XVII. Leather, etc.	95	2	2·1
TOTAL, CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	**10,699**	**180**	**1·7**
XVIII. Commerce	248	9	3·6
XIX. Transport and Storage	1,698	103	6·1
TOTAL, CLASS E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE ...	**1,946**	**112**	**5·8**
XX. Learned and Artistic Professions	828	133	16·1
XXI. Sport	100	10	10·0
TOTAL, CLASS F.—PROFESSIONS ...	**928**	**143**	**15·4**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3.—*Showing the number of actual workers in each Order who are partially agriculturists*—continued.

ORDER AND CLASS. Description.	Total actual workers.	Number of persons returned as partially agriculturists.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4
XXII. Earthwork and General Labour	2,972	27	0·9
XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	46	...	...
TOTAL, CLASS G.—UNSKILLED LABOUR NOT AGRICULTURAL ...	**3,018**	**27**	**0·9**
XXIV. Independent	937	20	2·1
TOTAL, CLASS H.—MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE INDEPENDENT OF OCCUPATION.	**937**	**20**	**2·1**
Grand Total ...	**126,682**	**807**	**0·6**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 4.—*Showing the occupations of females by Orders.*

Order.	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS. Males.	Females.	Percentage of females to males.
1	2	3	4
I. Administration	685	...	...
II. Defence	9	...	...
III. Service of Native and Foreign States	5	...	...
IV. Provision and Care of Animals	459	45	9·8
V. Agriculture	59,746	45,165	75·6
VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	1,806	1,234	68·3
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants	4,307	1,675	38·9
VIII. Light, Firing and Forage	68	71	104·4
IX. Buildings	467	46	9·9
X. Vehicles and Vessels	60	...	...
XI. Supplementary Requirements	114	63	55·3
XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress	602	197	32·7
XIII. Metals and Precious Stones	961	118	12·3
XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	260	223	85·8
XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	949	406	42·8
XVI. Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	17	...	...
XVII. Leather, etc.	89	6	6·7
XVIII. Commerce	231	17	7·4
XIX. Transport and Storage	1,675	23	1·4
XX. Learned and Artistic Professions	790	38	4·8
XXI. Sport	86	14	16·3
XXII. Earthwork and General Labour	2,051	921	44·9
XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	19	27	142·1
XXIV. Independent	612	325	53·1
TOTAL ...	**76,068**	**50,614**	**66·5**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5.—*Showing the chief occupations followed by the Kodagu caste.*

Occupation.	Number of workers.	Percentage to total actual workers.
Caste	Kodagus (Coorgs).	
Traditional occupation	Cultivators.	
Total actual workers	23,650.	
1. Traditional occupation (groups 36 and 38)	22,889	96·8
2. Public service	212	·9
3. Non-cultivating landowners and tenants	98	·4
4. Personal and domestic servants	75	·3
5. Coffee planters and coffee estate coolies	72	·3
6. Agricultural labourers	71	·3
7. Forest rangers, guards, etc.	41	·2
8. Teachers	39	·2
9. Village officers	34	·1
10. Survey and Public Works Departments	19	·1
11. Railway—managers, clerks, porters, etc.	14	·1
12. Convicts	12	·1
13. Minor occupations	74	·3
TOTAL ...	23,650	100

APPENDIX A.

Extract from the report of P. A. BOOTY, Esq., I.C.S., First Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras, No. 53, dated 27th April 1901.

In reference to your letter No. 630, * dated 11th December 1900, I have the honour to report upon the way in which the arrangements for the census worked in Coorg.

2. (*a*) The preparation beforehand of a list of persons available in every village to act as enumerators or supervisors is very necessary, as otherwise it would be quite impossible to make appointments at the time of dividing off the blocks. The lists were prepared by the village accountants, checked by the Nad Parpatigars, and then compiled and checked by the Taluk Subedars before being submitted to this office.

The plan of dividing the taluks into thickly and thinly populated areas was not adopted in this district as there appeared to be no necessity for it.

The plan of sending printed copies of circulars issued by you would have saved considerable trouble in this office had a sufficient number been supplied for communication to all the eight charge superintendents. It would therefore be better in future to send as many copies as there are taluks and Municipalities, together with some spare copies for communication, if necessary, to Nad Parpatigars.

The circulars were communicated to charge superintendents by sending copies or extracts in some cases and translations in others. The charge superintendents communicated them in the vernacular to their subordinates.

(*b*) *The House List.*—Some difficulty was experienced in numbering houses so that blocks might be compact.

There are no wild tracts where it was not possible to prepare the list within reasonable time.

The definitions of "house," "building," and "common way" were not easily understood by village officers. Buildings not ordinarily used as residences were given numbers in column 3 of the house list instead of in column 4. A question was raised by one of the Subedars as to whether cooly lines under one roof should be numbered as one house or whether each compartment occupied by a separate family should be given a distinct number, and he was informed that the latter method was correct.

The house lists were checked by Nad Parpatigars, Subedars and my predecessor; in the Municipalities, they were checked by municipal overseers and Vice-Presidents.

Correct lists of villages were obtained from the Coorg Land Record Office.

(*c*) *Numbering.*—Common tar, purchased from local shops, was used for this purpose and was found satisfactory. Its cost was Rs. 14–2–10.

Numbering was commenced on 4th July 1900 and finished on 18th September 1900.

(*d*) *Marking of Circles and Blocks.*—There were no difficulties in following instructions. Some of the charge superintendents made mistakes, but these were corrected in this office.

Maps were used in the preparation of circle lists, and were found very useful in making each circle compact.

Circle lists were completed in manuscript on 20th October 1900 and the printing was finished on 3rd December 1900. The census divisions were (i) 10 charges, (ii) 168 circles, including 4 forest circles, (iii) 1,531 blocks, including 8 forest blocks. There were on an average 23 buildings and 22 residences in each block.

* This and the other letters from the Superintendent referred to herein will be found in Appendix B of the Administrative volume of the report on the Census of Madras.

(e) *Small Blocks.*—No difficulty. The supply of extra block lists and covers was sufficient.

(f) *Agency.*—There was no difficulty in obtaining enough men, except for the enumeration of travellers by road, houseless poor and cart-stands. The numbers of census officers were (i) 8 charge superintendents, (ii) 164 supervisors, (iii) 4 special supervisors, (iv) 1,450 enumerators, (v) 101 special enumerators. All the charge superintendents and special supervisors were officials. Of the enumerators 1,221 were unpaid non-officials and 229 were officials; of the special enumerators 6 were non-officials and 95 officials; and of the supervisors 9 were non-officials and 155 officials. There were no paid non-officials, though some of them are now claiming travelling allowance.

(g) *Schedules.*—1,135 books and 5,900 loose schedules were issued. They were all used. The supply to taluks not being sufficient, loose schedules were issued from the district reserve. The supply of enumeration tickets was sufficient. The rigid restrictions on the issue of household schedules worked satisfactorily.

(h) *Instruction of Census officers.*—In accordance with your letter No. 488, dated 6th November 1900, circular orders were issued impressing upon the charge superintendents the great importance of the oral instruction of supervisors and enumerators in the rules for filling up the schedules. They were also directed that they should make a point of personally instructing every one of their supervisors and as many of their enumerators as possible, and that supervisors in their turn should teach every one of their enumerators. They were further ordered that at every class of instruction, as a minimum, a Hindu, a Musalman, a Christian, a literate person and a child should be enumerated.

A circular order was also issued to all the Subedars on the subject of giving practical instruction in the field to their subordinates, and ordering weekly progress reports to be submitted by them.

Special instructions about agricultural occupations and workers in factories were issued. The Manual and the printed instructions to enumerators answered the purpose for which they were intended. Special instructions were also issued in this district for the separate enumeration of Jamma Coorgs (in view to ascertain how many persons are exempt from the operation of the Arms Act) in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's orders.

The one-schedule books distributed to supervisors enabled them not only to acquaint themselves beforehand with the rules for filling up the schedules and with the form of the enumeration book, but also to instruct their enumerators.

(i) *Writing out of block lists.*—The instructions on this point were not explicit. The headings of columns 4 and 5 were not found to be clear enough. It was not known whether the serial number to each family should be consecutive right through the block or whether each house should have a separate series of numbers for the families living in the one house.

The block lists were written by the enumerators.

(j) *Preliminary Enumeration.*—It was begun on the 10th of January in rural areas and on the 14th of February in Municipalities and completed by 15th and 20th February respectively. The dates fixed in the instructions were suitable.

The preliminary census was at first made on plain paper, and after being checked by supervisors, and as far as possible by charge superintendents, was copied into the printed enumeration books. It is believed that it is accurate.

(k) *Final Census.*—It lasted from about 7 in the evening till about midnight in some places, the time required varying according as the distance to be travelled was greater or less.

The supervisors accompanied the least intelligent of their enumerators and checked the entries, carrying out, as far as possible, the instructions contained in paragraphs 50, 51 and 52 of the Manual. It was reported that one estate and a few individuals were not enumerated at the final census, and enquiries into this matter are still proceeding.* With this exception, the final enumeration is believed to be accurate.

* The schedules relating to these were subsequently received and are included in the statistics of the province.

Travellers by road were enumerated at selected stations by the police and toll-gate keepers. The houseless poor were enumerated by beat constables, and the enumeration in cart-stands outside Municipalities was also done by beat constables. The instructions contained in your No. 381, dated 15th October 1900, were also carried out.

Only one census of jungle tribes was taken in reserved forests on the day of 1st March, as this was considered advisable.

In no part of this district did the census last for more than one day.

(*l*) *Provisional Abstracts.*—These were prepared according to the instructions contained in your letter No. 629. A gazetted officer, namely, the Revenue Assistant Commissioner, was placed in special charge of the district abstract in accordance with paragraph 10 of above letter, and district totals were wired on March 6th. There were no difficulties in following the instructions.

(*m*) *Demeanour of the people.*—Two prosecutions were ordered for refusing to do enumerator's duties. No scares were apparent. The people were not opposed to the census. A notice was published on the lines indicated in your letter No. 509.

(*n*) *Expenditure.*—A statement of census expenditure up to 31st March 1901 is sent herewith.

APPEN

Expenditure on the

Main head.	Sub-head.	Departmental Account. 1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Total.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
A.—Enumeration. I.—District charges.	1. District office establishment	.....	.....	.....
	2. Contingencies—			
	(a) In District office	24 8 0	.....	24 8 0
	(b) Lights	.....	.....	.....
	(c) Ink and petty stationery	.....	.....	.....
	(d) Postage	.....	.....	.....
	(e) Freight	37 6 6	7 1 0	44 7 6
	(f) Miscellaneous	2 4 6	3 1 0	5 5 6
	3. House-numbering	14 2 10	1 8 6	15 11 4
	4. Remuneration of Census officers	100 0 0	48 5 4	148 5 4
	5. Travelling allowance of Census officers	.....	5 13 4	5 13 4
	Total, I ...	178 5 10	65 13 2	244 3 0
A.—Enumeration. II.—Press charges.	6. Paper	59 14 6	.....	59 14 6
	7. Carriage of paper to Press	.....	.....	.....
	8. Printing—			
	(a) At Government Presses	42 8 9	.....	42 8 9
	(b) At other Presses	.....	.....	.....
	9. Binding forms	3 14 3	.....	3 14 3
	10. Despatching forms—			
	(a) Expenditure on postage	1 10 6	.....	1 10 6
	(b) Do. of other kinds	15 11 0	.....	15 11 0
	Total, II ...	123 11 0	.....	123 11 0
	TOTAL, A.—ENUMERATION ...	302 0 10	65 13 2	367 14 0
B.—Abstraction and Compilation. III.—Central, Divisional and District charges for abstraction and compilation.	11. Office-rent	1 4 3	27 15 9	29 4 0
	12. Purchase and repair of furniture	10 0 0	3 11 5	13 11 5
	13. Record establishment	.....	9 11 7	9 11 7
	14. Correspondence and accounts establishment ...	.....	5 9 5	5 9 5
	15. Menial establishment	0 0 2	26 10 5	26 10 7
	16. Working staff including Superintendence—officials.	.....	225 6 7	225 6 7
	17. Working staff including Superintendence—especially entertained.	.....	(a)441 14 8	441 14 8
	17. (a) Compilation of military returns	.....	8 0 8	8 0 8
	18. Travelling allowance	.....	3 8 5	3 8 5
	19. Contingencies—			
	(a) Stationery	4 8 10	4 11 6	9 4 4
	(b) Contingencies	.....	.....	.....
	(c) Postal charges	0 0 3	0 10 5	0 10 8
	(d) Telegrams	0 0 1	0 6 2	0 6 3
	(e) Freight	7 9 4	— 1 14 6	5 10 10
	(f) Miscellaneous	0 9 10	4 11 9	5 5 7
	Total, III ..	24 0 9	761 2 3	785 3 0
B.—Abstraction and Compilation. IV.—Press charges for abstraction and compilation.	20. Paper for abstraction slips	48 5 1	— 0 7 2	47 13 11
	21. Paper for tabulation and compilation	1 0 9	.....	1 0 9
	22. Carriage of paper	0 1 11	0 0 6	0 2 5
	23. Printing—			
	(a) At Government Presses	2 0 2	6 1 5	8 1 7
	(b) At other Presses	.....	.....	.....
	24. Despatching charges—			
	(a) Expenditure on postage	.....	0 5 8	0 5 8
	(b) Do. of other kinds	0 1 1	3 1 7	3 2 8
	Total, IV ...	51 9 0	9 2 0	60 11 0
	TOTAL, B.—ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION ...	75 9 9	770 4 3	845 14 0
C.—Superintendence. V.—Personal charges.	25. Pay of Superintendent	60 9 4	66 5 0	126 14 4
	26. Deputation allowance of Superintendent ...	19 8 10	21 6 4	40 15 2
	27. Travelling allowance of do. ...	5 10 1	3 7 3	9 1 4
	Total, V ...	85 12 3	91 2 7	176 14 10

(a) A sum of Rs. 64-0-9 being recoveries from the municipalities in Coorg on account of the cost of abstraction and compilation of their census statistics has been taken in abatement of charges under this head.

DIX B.

Census of Coorg.

Sub-head.	Financial Department's Account. 1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Total.	Departmental account greater than Financial Department's account.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Miscellaneous	24 8 0	.....	24 8 0	.....
Freight	37 6 6	7 1 0	44 7 6	.....
Miscellaneous	2 4 6	3 1 0	5 5 6	.....
Do.	14 2 10	1 8 6	15 11 4	.....
Pay of establishment	100 0 0	48 5 4	148 5 4	.....
Travelling allowance of establishment	.....	5 13 4	5 13 4	.....
	178 5 10	65 13 2	244 3 0	.....
Purchase of stationery	59 14 6	.....	59 14 6	.....
Printing at Government Presses	42 8 9	.....	42 8 9	.....
Binding forms	3 14 3	.....	3 14 3	.....
Postage	1 10 6	.....	1 10 6	.....
Freight	15 11 0	.....	15 11 0	.....
	123 11 0	.....	123 11 0	.....
	302 0 10	65 13 2	367 14 0	.....
Office-rent	1 4 3	27 15 9	29 4 0	.....
Purchase and repair of furniture	10 0 0	3 11 5	13 11 5	.....
Establishment—				
Pay	0 0 2	479 3 3	479 3 5	46 2 8
Deputation allowance	.....	92 14 8	92 14 8	
Acting allowance	0 4 7	98 12 2	99 0 9	
Travelling allowance	.....	3 8 5	3 8 5	.....
Stationery	4 8 10	4 11 6	9 4 4	.....
Postage	0 0 3	0 10 5	0 10 8	.....
Telegrams	0 0 1	0 6 2	0 6 3	.....
Freight	7 9 4	1 14 6	5 10 10	.....
Miscellaneous	0 9 10	4 11 9	5 5 7	.....
	24 5 4	714 11 0	739 0 4	46 2 8
Purchase of stationery	48 5 1	0 7 2	47 13 11	.....
Do.	1 0 9	.....	1 0 9	.....
Freight	0 1 11	0 0 6	0 2 5	.....
Printing at Government Presses	2 0 2	6 1 5	8 1 7	.....
Postage	.....	0 5 8	0 5 8	.....
Freight	0 1 1	3 1 7	3 2 8	.....
	51 9 0	9 2 0	60 11 0	.....
	75 14 4	723 13 0	799 4	46 2 8
Pay of substitute for Superintendent	22 15 9	20 6 7	43 6 4	83 8 0
Deputation allowance of Superintendent	19 8 10	21 6 4	40 15 2	.....
Travelling allowance of Superintendent	5 10 1	3 7 3	9 1 4	.....
	48 2 8	45 4 2	93 6 10	83 8 0

APPENDIX

Expenditure on the

Main head.	Sub-head.	Departmental Account.		
		1900–1901.	1901–1902.	Total.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
C.—Superintendence—*cont.* VI.—Establishment and Office charges.	28. Superintendent's office establishment	18 4 4	12 12 8	31 1 0
	29. Travelling allowance of establishment	1 3 1	0 5 2	1 8 3
	30. Office-rent	.....	.....	.....
	31. Purchase and repair of furniture	0 1 1	.....	0 1 1
	32. Printing—			
	(*a*) At Government Presses	1 13 8	.....	1 13 8
	(*b*) At other Presses	.....	.....	.....
	33. Contingencies—			
	(*a*) Stationery	2 3 8	.....	2 3 8
	(*b*) Contingencies	.....	.....	.....
	(*c*) Postal charges	1 12 3	0 15 4	2 11 7
	(*d*) Telegrams	0 15 8	0 2 10	1 2 6
	(*e*) Freight	0 0 3	0 0 11	0 1 2
	(*f*) Miscellaneous	2 4 5	0 8 9	2 13 2
	Total, VI ...	28 10 5	14 13 8	43 8 1
	TOTAL, C.—SUPERINTENDENCE ...	114 6 8	106 0 3	220 6 11
	Grand Total, A, B and C ...	**492 1 3**	**942 1 8**	**1,434 2 11**

B—continued.

Census of Coorg—continued.

Sub-head.	Financial Department's Account.			Departmental account greater than Financial Department's account.
	1900–1901.	1901–1902.	Total.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Office establishment { Pay	4 1 11	3 6 0	7 7 11	3 12 3
Office establishment { Deputation allowance ...	6 0 5	5 11 7	11 12 0	
Office establishment { Acting allowance	4 4 4	3 12 6	8 0 10	
Travelling allowance of establishment	1 3 1	0 5 2	1 8 3	.....
Purchase and repair of furniture	0 1 1	.....	0 1 1	.....
Printing at Government Presses	1 13 8	.....	1 13 8	.....
Stationery	2 3 8	.....	2 3 8	.....
Postal charges	1 12 3	0 15 4	2 11 7	.....
Telegrams	0 15 8	0 2 10	1 2 6	.....
Freight	0 0 3	0 0 11	0 1 2	.....
Miscellaneous	2 4 5	0 8 9	2 13 2	.....
	24 12 9	14 15 1	39 11 10	3 12 3
	72 15 5	60 3 3	133 2 8	87 4 3
	450 14 7	**849 13 5**	**1,300 12 0**	**133 6 11**

THE IMPERIAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Area, Houses and Population.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	NUMBER OF		OCCUPIED HOUSES.			POPULATION.								
							PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	In Towns.	In Villages.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Coorg	1,582	5	479	30,560	3,077	27,483	180,607	15,249	165,358	100,258	8,630	91,628	80,349	6,619	73,730

TABLE II.

Variation in Population since 1871.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PERSONS.				VARIATION.			NET VARIATION IN PERIOD 1871-1901.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1871 to 1881.		1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Coorg	180,607	173,055	178,302	168,312	+ 7,552	− 5,247	+ 9,990	+ 12,295	100,258	95,907	100,439	94,454	80,349	77,148	77,863	73,858

TABLE III.

Towns and Villages classified by Population.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	TOTAL NUMBER OF INHABITED TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.	UNDER 500.		500—1,000.		1,000—2,000.		2,000—5,000.		5,000—10,000.		10,000—20,000.		20,000—50,000.		50,000—100,000.		OVER 100,000.	
			No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Coorg	484	180,607	357	67,047	103	68,473	20	27,270	3	11,085	1	6,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.

Towns classified by Population, with Variation since 1871.

TOWN.	NAME OF PROVINCE.	MUNICIPALITY OR CANTONMENT.	POPULATION.				VARIATION INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (−).			NET VARIATION IN PERIOD 1871—1901, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (−).	MALES.				FEMALES.			
			1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1871 to 1881.		1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mercara	Coorg.	M. ...	6,732	7,034	8,383	8,146	− 302	− 1,349	+ 237	− 1,414	3,940	3,904	4,800	4,272	2,792	3,130	3,583	3,874
Virarájéndrapet		M. ...	4,283	4,447	4,576	...	− 164	− 129	...	...	2,527	2,613	2,727	...	1,756	1,834	1,849	...
Sómavárapet		M. ...	1,745	1,510	1,528	...	+ 235	− 18	...	...	929	821	797	...	816	689	731	...
Fraserpet		M. ...	1,600	1,710	1,310	...	− 110	+ 400	...	...	804	883	631	...	796	827	679	...
Kodlipet		M. ...	889	810	856	...	+ 79	− 46	...	...	430	409	411	...	459	401	445	...
		Total...	15,249	15,511	16,653	...	− 262	− 1,142	..	...	8,630	8,630	9,366	...	6,619	6,881	7,287	...

TABLE V.

Population by Religion in Towns.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	TOWNS.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			ANIMISTIC.			PARSI.			OTHERS.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Coorg ...	Mercara	6,732	3,940	2,792	4,496	2,683	1,813	1,635	943	692	559	288	271	1	1	..	40	25	15	1	...	1
	Virarájéndrapet	4,283	2,527	1,756	2,256	1,342	914	1,517	951	566	452	210	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	24	34
	Sómavárapet	1,745	929	816	1,531	799	732	188	111	77	26	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fraserpet	1,600	804	796	1,323	668	655	256	130	126	21	6	15	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kodlipet	889	430	459	759	353	406	116	66	50	4	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	10	9	1
	Total ...	15,249	8,630	6,619	10,365	5,845	4,520	3,712	2,201	1,511	1,062	525	537	1	1	..	40	25	15	69	33	36

TABLE VI.

Religion.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			ANIMISTIC.			JAIN.			PARSI.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Coorg ...	180,607	100,258	80,349	159,617	87,915	71,902	13,654	8,484	5,170	3,683	2,047	1,636	3,305	1,730	1,575	107	56	51	41	26	15

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Religions.	0–1 ...	5,580	2,762	2,818	5,574	2,759	2,815	4	3	1	2	...	2
	1–2 ...	1,646	809	837	1,645	809	836	...	...	...	1	...	1
	2–3 ...	4,136	2,051	2,085	4,123	2,047	2,076	13	4	9	...	...	...
	3–4 ...	3,828	1,823	2,005	3,811	1,813	1,998	17	10	7	...	...	...
	4–5 ...	4,275	2,126	2,149	4,258	2,115	2,143	15	10	5	2	1	1
	Total 0–5 ...	19,465	9,571	9,894	19,411	9,543	9,868	49	27	22	5	1	4
	5–10 ...	22,438	11,242	11,196	22,334	11,191	11,143	98	50	48	6	1	5
	10–15 ...	22,270	11,885	10,385	21,381	11,741	9,640	854	143	711	35	1	34
	15–20 ...	17,488	9,743	7,745	13,050	9,150	3,900	4,176	573	3,603	262	20	242
	20–25 ...	18,464	10,153	8,311	7,761	6,963	798	9,860	3,026	6,834	843	164	679
	25–30 ...	20,923	12,210	8,713	4,519	4,284	235	14,656	7,381	7,275	1,748	545	1,203
	30–35 ...	17,481	10,739	6,742	1,718	1,593	125	13,354	8,391	4,963	2,409	755	1,654
	35–40 ...	12,249	7,889	4,360	632	572	60	9,418	6,611	2,807	2,199	706	1,493
	40–45 ...	10,682	6,446	4,236	349	307	42	7,415	5,415	2,000	2,918	724	2,194
	45–50 ...	5,763	3,477	2,286	128	109	19	3,875	2,936	939	1,760	432	1,328
	50–55 ...	5,978	3,169	2,809	101	75	26	3,144	2,480	664	2,733	614	2,119
	55–60 ...	2,349	1,307	1,042	32	23	9	1,253	1,023	230	1,064	261	803
	60 and over ...	5,057	2,427	2,630	62	43	19	1,911	1,660	251	3,084	724	2,360
	Total ...	180,607	100,258	80,349	91,478	55,594	35,884	70,063	39,716	30,347	10,066	4,948	14,118
Hindu ...	0–1 ...	5,001	2,477	2,524	4,995	2,474	2,521	4	3	1	2	...	2
	1–2 ...	1,467	724	743	1,466	724	742	...	...	...	1	...	1
	2–3 ...	3,725	1,850	1,875	3,714	1,846	1,868	11	4	7	...	...	...
	3–4 ...	3,484	1,659	1,825	3,473	1,653	1,820	11	6	5	...	...	...
	4–5 ...	3,885	1,940	1,945	3,871	1,932	1,939	13	8	5	1	...	1
	Total 0–5 ...	17,562	8,650	8,912	17,519	8,629	8,890	39	21	18	4	...	4
	5–10 ...	20,202	10,098	10,104	20,104	10,051	10,053	92	46	46	6	1	5
	10–15 ...	19,903	10,530	9,373	19,135	10,404	8,731	738	125	613	30	1	29
	15–20 ...	15,374	8,477	6,897	11,544	7,956	3,588	3,600	504	3,096	230	17	213
	20–25 ...	16,158	8,788	7,370	6,689	5,965	724	8,716	2,672	6,044	753	151	602
	25–30 ...	18,441	10,591	7,850	3,856	3,654	202	13,003	6,444	6,559	1,582	493	1,089
	30–35 ...	15,303	9,383	5,920	1,477	1,366	111	11,638	7,321	4,317	2,188	686	1,502
	35–40 ...	10,770	6,868	3,902	549	495	54	8,219	5,719	2,500	2,002	654	1,348
	40–45 ...	9,297	5,554	3,743	303	265	38	6,384	4,636	1,748	2,610	653	1,957
	45–50 ...	5,056	3,016	2,040	108	91	17	3,361	2,529	832	1,587	396	1,191
	50–55 ...	5,224	2,707	2,517	82	61	21	2,707	2,107	600	2,435	539	1,896
	55–60 ...	2,072	1,135	937	30	21	9	1,088	874	214	954	240	714
	60 and over ...	4,455	2,118	2,337	49	30	19	1,660	1,438	222	2,746	650	2,096
	Total ...	159,817	87,915	71,902	81,445	48,988	32,457	61,245	34,436	26,809	17,127	4,491	12,636
Musalman	0–1 ...	344	166	178	344	166	178	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1–2 ...	109	52	57	109	52	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2–3 ...	241	122	119	241	122	119	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3–4 ...	204	102	102	198	98	100	6	4	2	...	...	...
	4–5 ...	227	107	120	225	105	120	1	1	...	1	1	...
	Total 0–5 ...	1,125	549	576	1,117	543	574	7	5	2	1	1	...
	5–10 ...	1,368	707	661	1,364	705	659	4	2	2	...	...	...
	10–15 ...	1,527	929	598	1,431	915	516	92	14	78	4	...	4
	15–20 ...	1,414	910	504	990	855	135	401	52	349	23	3	20
	20–25 ...	1,559	983	576	756	736	20	738	241	497	65	6	59
	25–30 ...	1,661	1,147	514	466	454	12	1,088	666	422	107	27	80
	30–35 ...	1,470	953	517	165	156	9	1,155	760	395	150	37	113
	35–40 ...	995	717	278	52	50	2	818	635	183	125	32	93
	40–45 ...	957	630	327	30	29	1	719	555	164	208	46	162
	45–50 ...	461	302	159	9	9	...	338	273	65	114	20	94
	50–55 ...	499	316	183	7	5	2	302	267	35	190	44	146
	55–60 ...	188	117	71	...	...	...	114	101	13	74	16	58
	60 and over ...	430	224	206	6	6	...	194	176	18	230	42	188
	Total ...	13,654	8,484	5,170	6,393	4,463	1,930	5,970	3,747	2,223	1,291	274	1,017

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition—*continued.*

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHRISTIAN.	0-1 ...	99	46	53	99	46	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2 ...	47	24	23	47	24	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2-3 ...	87	39	48	86	39	47	1	..	1	...	...	...
	3-4 ...	58	28	30	58	28	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4-5 ...	73	36	37	73	36	37	...	..	...	...	...	..
	Total 0-5 ...	364	173	191	363	173	190	1	...	1	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	436	214	222	436	214	222	...	..	...	...	..	...
	10-15	474	256	218	461	254	210	9	2	7	1	...	1
	15-20 ...	346	193	153	275	189	86	67	4	63	4	...	4
	20-25 ...	366	197	169	178	148	30	176	48	128	12	1	11
	25-30 ...	380	225	155	110	98	12	242	115	127	28	12	16
	30-35 ...	367	217	150	52	48	4	276	158	118	39	11	28
	35-40 ...	275	175	100	26	23	3	207	145	62	42	7	35
	40-45 ...	227	136	91	9	8	1	162	116	46	56	12	44
	45-50 ...	143	97	46	9	8	1	106	82	24	28	7	21
	50-55 ...	139	77	62	10	7	3	75	57	18	54	13	41
	55-60 ...	61	37	24	2	2	...	36	34	2	23	1	22
	60 and over ...	105	50	55	6	6	...	34	27	7	65	17	48
	Total ...	3,683	2,047	1,636	1,940	1,178	762	1,391	788	603	352	81	271
OTHERS ...	0-1 ...	136	73	63	136	73	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2 ...	23	9	14	23	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2-3 ...	83	40	43	82	40	42	1	...	1	...	...	...
	3-4 ...	82	34	48	82	34	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4-5 ...	90	43	47	89	42	47	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5 ...	414	199	215	412	198	214	2	1	1	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	432	223	209	430	221	209	2	2	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	366	170	196	351	168	183	15	2	13	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	354	163	191	241	150	91	108	13	95	5	...	5
	20-25 ...	381	185	196	138	114	24	230	65	165	13	6	7
	25-30 ...	441	247	194	87	78	9	323	156	167	31	13	18
	30-35 ...	341	186	155	24	23	1	285	152	133	32	11	21
	35-40 ...	209	129	80	5	4	1	174	112	62	30	13	17
	40-45 ...	201	126	75	7	5	2	150	108	42	44	13	31
	45-50 ...	103	62	41	2	1	1	70	52	18	31	9	22
	50-55 ...	116	69	47	2	2	...	60	49	11	54	18	36
	55-60 ...	28	18	10	...	...	...	15	14	1	13	4	9
	60 and over ...	67	35	32	1	1	...	23	19	4	43	15	28
	Total ...	3,453	1,812	1,641	1,700	965	735	1,457	745	712	296	102	194

TABLE VIII.

Education.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION. Total. Persons.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Literate. Persons.	Literate. Males.	Literate. Females.	Illiterate. Persons.	Illiterate. Males.	Illiterate. Females.	Literate in Tamil. Males.	Literate in Tamil. Females.	Literate in Telugu. Males.	Literate in Telugu. Females.	Literate in Malayálam. Males.	Literate in Malayálam. Females.	Literate in Canarese. Males.	Literate in Canarese. Females.	Literate in Other Languages. Males.	Literate in Other Languages. Females.	Literate in English. Persons.	Literate in English. Males.	Literate in English. Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
All Religions.	0–10	41,903	20,813	21,090	215	158	57	41,688	20,655	21,033	10	3	...	...	3	1	124	37	6	2	36	22	14
	10–15	22,370	11,885	10,385	1,341	1,008	243	20,929	10,787	10,142	34	11	...	..	22	1	956	208	58	12	118	97	21
	15–20	17,488	9,743	7,745	1,868	1,578	284	15,693	8,165	7,461	53	7	...	...	66	6	1,305	243	90	15	296	208	20
	20 and over.	98,946	57,817	41,129	10,649	9,974	675	88,297	47,843	40,454	539	33	1	...	978	55	7,241	407	785	60	1,227	1,093	134
	Total ...	180,607	100,258	80,349	14,067	12,808	1,259	166,540	87,450	79,090	636	54	1	...	1,069	63	9,626	895	939	89	1,607	1,418	189
Hindu.	0–10	37,764	18,748	19,016	165	130	35	37,599	18,618	18,981	8	2	...	...	2	1	119	32	...	..	8	8	...
	10–15	19,903	10,530	9,373	1,130	939	191	18,773	9,591	9,182	22	7	...	...	12	1	887	181	4	2	89	81	8
	15–20	15,374	8,477	6,897	1,608	1,373	235	13,766	7,104	6,662	28	3	...	...	45	6	1,247	224	7	2	182	175	7
	20 and over.	86,776	50,100	36,676	8,607	8,160	447	78,169	42,000	36,169	308	17	1	...	669	12	6,601	406	88	10	767	755	12
	Total ...	159,817	87,915	71,902	11,510	10,602	908	148,307	77,313	70,994	366	29	1	..	728	20	9,154	843	99	14	1,046	1,019	27
Musalman.	0–10	2,493	1,256	1,237	13	10	3	2,480	1,246	1,234	1	...	...	..	1	...	2	1	6	2	..	...	...
	10–15	1,527	920	598	88	81	7	1,439	848	591	7	...	...	...	10	...	12	...	52	7	..	...	...
	15–20	1,414	910	504	148	136	12	1,266	774	492	13	...	...	...	21	...	20	..	82	12	5	5	...
	20 and over.	8,220	5,380	2,831	1,247	1,204	43	6,973	4,185	2,788	107	..	..	..	280	1	126	1	674	41	21	21	...
	Total ...	13,654	8,484	5,170	1,496	1,431	65	12,158	7,053	5,105	128	...	...	...	321	1	160	2	814	62	26	26	...
Christian.	0–10	800	387	413	85	16	19	765	371	394	1	1	...	..	..	...	1	4	..	...	28	14	14
	10–15	474	256	218	107	65	42	367	191	176	5	4	...	...	...	...	46	27	..	...	29	16	13
	15–20	346	193	153	97	61	36	249	132	117	12	4	...	...	..	...	32	19	1	...	34	21	13
	20 and over.	2,063	1,211	852	759	579	180	1,304	632	672	122	16	..	...	20	42	195	...	15	4	435	313	122
	Total ...	3,683	2,047	1,636	998	721	277	2,685	1,326	1,359	140	25	...	...	20	42	274	50	16	4	526	364	162
Others.	0–10	846	422	424	2	2	...	844	420	424	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	..	..	...	...	...	...
	10–15	326	170	156	16	13	3	310	157	153	..	...	...	...	...	..	11	...	2	3	...	...	...
	15–20	354	163	191	9	8	1	345	155	190	..	..	...	...	...	..	6	...	...	1	5	5	...
	20 and over.	1,667	1,057	830	36	31	5	1,631	1,026	825	2	...	..	...	...	...	10	...	8	5	4	4	...
	Total ...	3,453	1,812	1,641	63	54	9	3,390	1,758	1,632	2	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	10	9	9	9	...

TABLE IX.

Education by Selected Castes.

CASTE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN											LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			TAMIL.		TELUGU.		MALAYÁLAM.		CANARESE.		KODAGU.		OTHER LANGUAGES.				
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Kodagu	36,091	18,238	17,853	5,843	5,188	655	30,248	13,050	17,198	...	...	...	...	2	...	5,029	653	1	...	...	...	651	626	25

TABLE X.

Language.

LANGUAGE.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1	2	3	4
A.—VERNACULARS OF INDIA.			
(1) *Vernaculars of the Province.*			
KODAGU OR COORGI	39,148	19,951	19,197
YERAVA	13,175	6,721	6,454
TOTAL ...	52,323	26,672	25,651
(2) *Vernaculars foreign to the Province.*			
CANARESE	76,608	40,542	36,066
GUJARÁTÍ	102	68	34
HINDÍ	10	5	5
HINDÓSTÁNÍ	6,669	3,660	3,009
KACHCHHÍ	29	22	7
KÓNKANÍ	2,585	1,581	1,004
KORAVA OR YERUKALA	18	6	12
KURUMBA	4,162	2,171	1,991
LAMBÁDÍ OR LABHÁNÍ	27	20	7
MALAYÁLAM	14,039	10,661	3,378
MARÁTHÍ	2,242	1,262	980
MÁRWÁRÍ	10	9	1
MÉMÁNÍ	6	3	3
PANJÁBÍ	4	4	...
SINDHÍ	7	6	1
TAMIL	5,189	2,887	2,302
TELUGU	2,974	1,665	1,309
TULU	12,994	8,672	4,322
TOTAL ...	127,675	73,244	54,431

LANGUAGE—*cont.*	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1	2	3	4
B.—VERNACULARS OF NON-INDIAN ASIATIC COUNTRIES.			
PERSIAN	10	7	3
TOTAL ...	10	7	3
C.—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.			
ENGLISH	454	247	207
FRENCH	3	3	...
GERMAN	22	12	10
PORTUGUESE	111	66	45
TOTAL ...	590	328	262
LANGUAGES UNRECOGNIZABLE	9	7	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	180,607	100,258	80,349

TABLE XI.

Birth Place.

Where born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
A. WITHIN THE PROVINCE.			
Coorg	125,502	64,162	61,347
B. PROVINCES OR STATES IN INDIA BEYOND THE PROVINCE.			
I. British Territory.			
Assam	1	1	...
Bengal	18	14	4
Bombay	646	536	110
Burma	11	4	7
Central Provinces	17	10	7
Madras	29,348	21,222	8,126
North-West Provinces	14	9	5
Oudh	1	1	...
Punjab	24	20	4
Sindh	7	6	1
Total I ...	30,087	21,823	8,264
II. Feudatories.			
Bhutan	2	1	1
Bombay States	7	4	3
Hyderabad (Deccan)	77	55	22
Madras States	38	30	8
Mysore and Bangalore	24,713	14,064	10,649
Nepal	3	1	2
Rajputana States	15	14	1
Total II ...	24,855	14,169	10,686
III. French Settlements.			
Mahé	5	5	...
IV. Portuguese Settlements.			
Goa	12	12	...
India Unspecified	6	4	2
Total B ...	54,965	36,013	18,952

Where born—*cont.*	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
C. COUNTRIES IN ASIA BEYOND INDIA.			
Afghanistan	2	2	...
Ceylon	9	7	2
China	1	...	1
Persia	3	1	2
Straits Settlements	1	...	1
Total C ...	16	10	6
D. COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.			
England and Wales	70	42	28
Scotland	27	18	9
Ireland	2	2	...
France	2	2	...
Germany	10	5	5
Holland	1	1	...
Switzerland	1	...	1
Total D ...	113	70	43
E. COUNTRIES IN AFRICA.			
Africa Unspecified	2	2	...
F. COUNTRIES IN AMERICA.			
Bermuda	1	...	1
Canada	1	1	...
Total F ...	2	1	1
Total, Population ...	180,607	100,258	80,349

TABLE XII.

Infirmities by age.

Age.	Population afflicted.			Insane.			Deaf-mute.			Blind.			Leper.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
1-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4-5	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
Total 0-5 ...	8	4	4	1	...	1	3	2	1	4	2	2	...	...	...
5-10	31	17	14	6	3	3	21	14	7	4	...	4	...	...	...
10-15	27	15	12	2	1	1	22	13	9	4	2	2	...	...	...
15-20	22	10	12	4	2	2	10	4	6	8	4	4	...	...	...
20-25	23	13	10	5	3	2	12	6	6	6	4	2	...	...	...
25-30	22	12	10	6	3	3	7	4	3	9	5	4	...	...	...
30-35	26	15	11	2	2	...	12	7	5	9	4	5	3	2	1
35-40	13	6	7	3	...	3	5	4	1	4	2	2	1	...	1
40-45	20	14	6	3	2	1	5	3	2	9	6	3	3	3	...
45-50	13	5	8	...	...	...	4	1	3	8	3	5	1	1	...
50-55	10	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	2	1	...	1
55-60	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...
60 and over	20	4	16	...	...	...	3	1	2	17	3	14	...	...	...
Total ...	240	125	115	32	16	16	104	59	45	96	45	51	9	6	3

Note.—One insane male was also deaf-mute.

TABLE XII-A.

Infirmities by Castes, Tribes or Races.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	TOTAL INFIRMITIES.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTE.			BLIND.			LEPER.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu.															
Agasa	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banajiga	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bant	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Billava	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...
Binépatta	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bráhman (Canarese)	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Cheruman	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Dévánga	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	..	...	...
Gatti	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Gauda	13	5	8	3	1	2	4	2	2	6	2	4	...	...	...
Golla	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halépaik	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Heggade	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Holeya	39	24	15	4	3	1	17	10	7	15	9	6	3	2	1
Jangam	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Kelasi	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Kodagu (Coorg)	45	26	19	9	5	4	27	17	10	9	4	5	...	...	...
Kuruba	9	2	7	...	...	...	4	1	3	5	1	4	...	...	...
Kusava	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Lingáyat	15	8	7	3	2	1	4	2	2	8	4	4	...	...	...
Mahráti	9	6	3	...	...	...	7	4	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
Muc'chi	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Náyar	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Odde	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	]
Pále	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pánchála	6	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	2	1	1	...	]
Panikkan or Kanisan	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tíyan	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Vaisya	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Vakkaliga	22	7	15	4	...	4	11	4	7	7	3	4	...	...	...
Vellála	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...
Yerava	20	8	12	1	...	1	5	2	3	13	5	8	1	1	...
Total, Hindu	217	113	104	26	13	13	94	53	41	88	41	47	9	6	
Musalman.															
Dúdékula	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Máppilla	9	5	4	...	...	...	4	3	1	5	2	3	...	...	...
Sheik	11	6	5	4	2	2	5	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
Total, Musalman	21	12	9	5	3	2	9	5	4	7	4	3	...	...	...
Christian.															
Native Christian	3	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total, Christian	3	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Grand Total	241	126	115	32	16	16	104	59	45	96	45	51	9	6	

Table XIII.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

	NAME OF CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	MALES.	FEMALES.
	HINDU AND ANIMIST.		
KODAGU.	Aiyambokkulu	4	1
	Áyiri	465	433
	Binépatta	49	49
	Heggade	827	676
	Kávadi	30	19
	Kodagu or Coorg ...	18,238	17,853
	Maléya	67	62
	Méda	294	290
	Yerava	7,510	7,076
	Total ...	**27,484**	**26,459**
CANARESE.	Agasa	874	798
	Arasu	7	4
	Ballâla	6	...
	Banajiga	51	38
	Basavi	3	10
	Bédaru	87	84
	Bráhman (Canarese) ...	703	682
	Dévádiga	4	...
	Dévánga	1,659	1,556
	Gániga	296	182
	Gatti	2	1
	Gauli	95	90
	Gudigára	4	...
	Halépaik	22	17
	Holeya (Hindu) ...	15,705	11,284
	Holeya (Animist) ...	5	1
	Jangam	93	95
	Kannadiyan	13	4
	Kelasi	410	400
	Kudiya (Hindu) ...	27	34
	Kudiya (Animist) ...	257	271
	Kumbára	504	418
	Kuruba (Hindu) ...	2,494	2,300
	Kuruba (Animist) ...	1,269	1,106
	Lingáyat	4,269	4,433
	Malava	1	...
	Mogér	6	2
	Moili	2	...
	Pánchála	1,419	1,196
	Pombada	96	88
	Sappaliga	1	...
	Sérvégára	39	22
	Sólaga	8	11
	Stánika	69	74
	Súdra	4	...
	Toreya	118	131
	Vaisya	155	145
	Vakkaliga	6,948	5,441
	Total ...	**37,725**	**30,918**
TULU.	Bant	801	306
	Billava	1,793	947
	Gauda	6,302	5,826
	Pále	2,770	1,313
	Tuluva	11	13
	Total ...	**11,677**	**8,205**
MALAYÁLAM.	Ambalavási	4	...
	Chembótti	13	...
	Cheruman (Hindu) ...	70	45
	Cheruman (Animist) ...	199	197

	NAME OF CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	MALES.	FEMALES.
	HINDU AND ANIMIST—*cont.*		
MALAYÁLAM—*cont.*	Kammálan	202	74
	Kanisan	248	150
	Kappála	47	62
	Kólayán	377	34
	Kusavan	143	147
	Malayálam	19	...
	Mannán	2	1
	Mukkuvan	6	5
	Muvvári	20	...
	Návar	1,266	150
	Paniyan	27	8
	Paravan	5	3
	Tíyan	1,272	209
	Véluttédan	68	69
	Total ...	**3,988**	**1,154**
TELUGU.	Balija	642	564
	Bestha	333	249
	Bóya	404	389
	Bráhman (Telugu) ...	25	13
	Chakkiliyan	5	2
	Chetti	175	169
	Dásari	21	21
	Dommara	5	9
	Golla	367	355
	Ídiga	14	4
	Jógi	45	35
	Kamsala	16	7
	Kápu	8	1
	Kómati	4	3
	Mádiga	1,583	1,184
	Mangala	30	14
	Oddé	295	156
	Panasa	1	...
	Sále	73	26
	Sátáni	55	40
	Telugu	254	217
	Tsákala	5	4
	Uppara	230	142
	Total ...	**4,580**	**3,604**
TAMIL.	Ambalakáran ...	2	1
	Bráhman (Tamil) ...	123	131
	Idaiyan	1	...
	Kuravan	119	126
	Pallan	32	30
	Palli	25	8
	Pandáram	3	5
	Paraiyan	91	55
	Tamil	2	3
	Uppiliyan	4	8
	Vániyan	1	...
	Vellála	692	605
	Total ...	**1,095**	**972**
OTHER LANGUAGES.	Baniya	108	16
	Bráhman (others) ...	616	525
	Bududukula	12	10
	Chaptégára	33	33
	Gónáyi	...	2
	Gujaráti	2	...
	Káttu-Mahráti ...	24	25
	Kuhar	2	...

	NAME OF CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	MALES.	FEMALES.
	HINDU AND ANIMIST—*cont.*		
OTHER LANGUAGES—*cont.*	Katike	73	36
	Konkani	258	158
	Kshatriya	25	12
	Kudubi	...	2
	Kutuma	16	23
	Lambádi	156	42
	Mahráti	1,431	1,026
	Muc'chi	6	...
	Múltáni	4	2
	Pindári	1	...
	Rájápuri	26	30
	Rájput	154	144
	Rangári	56	46
	Sonagára	53	6
	Not stated	40	27
	Total ...	**3,096**	**2,165**
	Total, Hindu and Animist	**89,645**	**73,477**
	MUSALMAN.		
	Dúdékula	1	...
	Labbai	298	157
	Máppilla	4,434	2,235
	Moghal	78	59
	Musalman	72	38
	Navávat	133	13
	Pathán	461	394
	Saiyad	482	386
	Sheik	2,518	1,885
	Sectarian terms	7	3
	Total, Musalman ...	**8,484**	**5,170**
	CHRISTIAN.		
	Native Christian	1,756	1,404
	Eurasian	154	141
	British	1	1
	Dutch	1	1
	English	79	56
	European	9	4
	French	3	...
	German	7	5
	Irish	10	6
	Scotch	27	18
	Total, Christian ...	**2,047**	**1,636**
	JAIN.		
	Jain	56	51
	PARSI.		
	Parsi	26	15
	Total, All Religions ...	**100,258**	**80,349**

TABLE XIV.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Caste.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION.													
	PERSONS.		0–5.		5–12.		12–15.		15–20.		20–40.		40 AND OVER.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kodagu	18,238	17,853	2,496	2,517	3,717	3,698	1,807	1,659	1,925	1,947	5,556	5,256	2,737	2,776

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	UNMARRIED.													
	PERSONS.		0–5.		5–12.		12–15.		15–20.		20–40.		40 AND OVER	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Kodagu	11,777	9,679	2,492	2,515	3,706	3,684	1,791	1,626	1,882	1,538	1,864	295	42	21

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	MARRIED.													
	PERSONS.		0–5		5–12.		12–15.		15–20.		20–40.		40 AND OVER.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Kodagu	5,723	5,802	4	2	11	13	16	31	42	383	3,419	4,292	2,231	1,081

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	WIDOWED.													
	PERSONS.		0–5.		5–12.		12–15.		15 20.		20–40.		40 AND OVER.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Kodagu	738	2,372	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	26	273	669	464	1,674

TABLE XV.

Occupations.

(NOTE.—Groups in which no entries occur are not given, but to facilitate comparisons with other provinces the serial numbers of the groups have been left unchanged.)

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	TOTAL OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.		
					Total.		Partially Agriculturist.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A.—GOVERNMENT.	I. Administration.	1. Civil Service of the State.	2. Officers of Government, and their families.	130	64	...	45	...	26	40	66
			3. Clerks, Inspectors, etc., and their families.	347	159	...	100	...	83	105	188
			4. Constables, messengers, warders, and unspecified.	718	390	...	55	...	106	222	328
			Total of Sub-order 1 ...	**1,195**	**613**	...	**200**	...	**215**	**367**	**582**
		2. Service of Local and Municipal Bodies.	5. Inspecting and supervising officials ...	5	1	...	...	...	2	2	4
			6. Clerical establishment	7	3	...	2	...	...	4	4
			7. Menials other than scavengers ...	36	10	...	...	...	5	21	26
			Total of Sub-order 2 ...	**48**	**14**	...	**2**	...	**7**	**27**	**34**
		3. Village Service.	8. Headmen, not shown as agriculturists.	21	17	...	17	...	2	2	4
			9. Accountants, not shown as agriculturists.	35	31	...	14	...	1	3	4
			10. Watchmen and other village servants.	44	10	..	7	...	7	27	34
			Total of Sub-order 3 ...	**100**	**58**	...	**38**	...	**10**	**32**	**42**
			Total of Order I ...	*1,343*	*685*	...	*240*	...	*232*	*426*	*658*
	II. Defence.	4. Army.	11. Military officers	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
			12. Non-commissioned officers and privates.	14	2	...	...	...	4	8	12
			13. Followers	14	6	...	...	...	4	4	8
			14. Military Administrative establishments.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
			15. Military police, etc.	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Total of Sub-order 4 ...	**37**	**9**	...	...	...	**9**	**19**	**28**
			Total of Order II ...	*37*	*9*	...	...	...	*9*	*19*	*28*
	III. Service of Native and Foreign States.	6. Civil Officers.	20. Chiefs and Officers	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
			21. Clerical establishments	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
			22. Menials and unspecified	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 6 ...	**14**	**5**	...	**1**	...	**2**	**7**	**9**
		7. Military.	24. Privates, etc.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
			Total of Sub-order 7 ...	**2**	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	**2**
			Total of Order III ...	*16*	*5*	...	*1*	...	*2*	*9*	*11*
			TOTAL OF CLASS A ...	**1,396**	**699**	...	**241**	...	**243**	**454**	**697**
B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE.	IV. Provision and care of animals.	8. Stock Breeding and Dealing.	26. Cattle breeders, and dealers, and commissariat farm establishment.	10	9	...	1	...	1	...	1
			27. Herdsmen	492	390	45	...	...	31	17	48
			30. Sheep and goat breeders and dealers ...	14	12	...	1	...	1	1	2
			31. Shepherds and goatherds	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 8 ...	**527**	**431**	**45**	**2**	...	**33**	**18**	**51**
		9. Training and care of animals.	33. Veterinary Surgeons, farriers, etc. ...	57	20	...	...	...	8	29	37
			34. Horse and elephant trainers, etc. ...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 9 ...	**65**	**28**	...	...	...	**8**	**29**	**37**
			Total of Order IV ...	*592*	*459*	*45*	*2*	...	*41*	*47*	*88*

TABLE XV.

Occupations—*continued.*

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	TOTAL OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.		
					Total.		Partially Agriculturist.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE—*concld.*	V. Agriculture.	10. Land-holders and Tenants.	36. Cultivating landowners	73,456	25,495	23,040	...	...	11,611	13,310	24,92
			37. Non-cultivating landowners	1,933	494	489	...	...	343	607	95
			38. Cultivating tenants	8,010	3,120	2,416	...	...	1,143	1,331	2,47
			38(a). Non-cultivating tenants	11	1	3	...	...	3	4	
			Total of Sub-order 10 ...	**83,410**	**29,110**	**25,948**	...	...	**13,100**	**15,252**	**28,35**
		11. Agricultural Labourers.	39. Farm servants	510	288	115	...	...	52	55	10
			40. Field labourers	33,833	13,248	11,346	...	...	4,552	4,687	9,23
			Total of Sub-order 11 ..	**34,343**	**13,536**	**11,461**	...	...	**4,604**	**4,742**	**9,34**
		12. Growers of Special Products.	43. Coffee plantations: owners, managers and superior staff.	1,165	330	99	...	...	264	472	73
			44. Coffee plantations: labourers and other subordinates.	28,550	16,648	7,649	...	...	1,993	2,260	4,25
			47. Tea plantations: owners, managers and superior staff.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			49. Betel-vine and areca-nut growers ...	5	4	...	...	...	...	1	
			50. Cardamom and pepper growers ...	12	7	...	...	...	1	4	
			51. Cocoanut growers	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			52. Fruit and vegetable growers	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
			53. Miscellaneous	19	6	5	...	...	...	8	
			Total of Sub-order 12 ...	**29,756**	**16,997**	**7,756**	...	...	**2,258**	**2,745**	**5,00**
		13. Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests.	58. Forest officers	11	1	...	...	...	7	3	1
			59. Forest rangers, guards, peons	170	102	...	...	...	23	45	6
			Total of Sub-order 13 ...	**181**	**103**	...	...	...	**30**	**48**	**7**
			Total of Order V ...	*147,690*	*59,746*	*45,165*	...	...	*19,992*	*22,787*	*42,77*
			TOTAL OF CLASS B ...	**148,282**	**60,205**	**45,210**	**2**	...	**20,033**	**22,834**	**42,86**
C.—PERSONAL SERVICES.	VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary Services.	14. Personal and Domestic Services.	60. Barbers	465	204	27	7	...	82	152	23
			61. Cooks	1,383	630	587	20	3	46	120	16
			62. Door-keepers, etc.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
			63. Grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. ...	225	130	3	1	...	36	56	9
			64. Indoor servants	479	213	101	1	...	60	105	16
			65. Washermen	1,203	457	408	23	16	146	192	33
			66. Water-carriers	53	23	21	...	...	3	6	
			68. Miscellaneous and unspecified	66	31	15	1	...	7	13	2
			Total of Sub-order 14 ...	**3,875**	**1,688**	**1,162**	**53**	**19**	**380**	**645**	**1,02**
		15. Non-domestic Entertainment.	69. Hotel, lodging-house, bar, or refreshment, room-keepers.	23	9	1	1	...	3	10	1
			70. Rest-house, serai, bath-house, etc., owners and managers.	6	2	...	...	...	4	...	
			71. Club secretaries, managers, stewards, etc.	42	22	...	...	...	14	6	2
			Total of Sub-order 15 ...	**71**	**33**	**1**	**1**	...	**21**	**16**	**3**
		16. Sanitation.	74. Sweepers and scavengers	238	85	71	7	2	44	38	8
			Total of Sub-order 16 ...	**238**	**85**	**71**	**7**	**2**	**44**	**38**	**8**
			Total of Order VI ...	*4,184*	*1,806*	*1,234*	*61*	*21*	*445*	*699*	*1,14*
			TOTAL OF CLASS C ...	**4,184**	**1,806**	**1,234**	**61**	**21**	**445**	**699**	**1,14**

TABLE XV.

Occupations—*continued.*

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	TOTAL OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.		
					Total.		Partially Agriculturist.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants.	17. Provision of Animal Food.	76. Butchers and slaughterers	195	84	1	4	...	33	77	110
			78. Cow and buffalo keepers, and milk and butter sellers.	258	84	90	2	...	40	44	84
			79. Fishermen and fish curers	477	280	56	...	...	85	56	141
			80. Fish dealers	102	2	59	...	...	...	41	41
			81. Fowl and egg dealers	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 17 ...	**1,036**	**454**	**206**	**6**	**...**	**158**	**218**	**376**
		18. Provision of Vegetable Food.	95. Bakers	11	8	...	...	...	...	3	3
			96. Flour grinders	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
			97. Grain and pulse dealers	2,424	1,107	310	19	...	433	574	1,007
			98. Grain parchers	62	14	16	...	...	14	18	32
			100. Oil pressers	39	9	5	...	...	11	14	25
			101. Oil sellers	221	95	65	1	...	25	36	61
			102. Rice pounders and huskers	161	19	86	...	...	6	50	56
			103. Sweetmeat makers	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
			104. Sweetmeat sellers	76	36	11	1	...	11	18	29
			105. Vegetable and fruit sellers	343	162	56	5	...	39	86	125
			106. Miscellaneous	508	114	195	1	...	62	137	199
			Total of Sub-order 18 ...	**3,850**	**1,564**	**745**	**27**	**...**	**601**	**940**	**1,541**
		19. Provision of Drink, Condiments and Stimulants.	108. Aërated water factories: workmen and other subordinates.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
			111. Distilleries: owners, managers and superior staff.	6	2	...	...	...	1	3	4
			112. Distilleries: operatives and other subordinates.	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
			123. Cardamom, betel-leaf and areca-nut sellers.	668	272	138	1	1	104	154	258
			124. Grocers and general condiment dealers.	1,201	439	167	17	2	155	440	595
			125. Opium, bhang, ganja, etc., preparers.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			126. Opium, bhang, ganja, etc., sellers ...	10	3	...	...	...	1	6	7
			128. Salt sellers	197	98	12	9	...	50	37	87
			129. Tobacco and snuff manufacturers ...	30	11	2	...	...	7	10	17
			130. Tobacco and snuff sellers	195	75	11	...	...	29	80	109
			131. Toddy drawers	942	469	90	3	...	69	314	383
			132. Toddy sellers	1,179	700	288	4	2	130	61	191
			134. Wine and spirit sellers	290	105	8	2	...	73	104	177
			135. Miscellaneous	184	110	8	9	...	25	41	66
			Total of Sub-order 19 ...	**4,908**	**2,289**	**724**	**45**	**5**	**644**	**1,251**	**1,895**
			Total of Order VII ...	*9,794*	*4,307*	*1,075*	*78*	*5*	*1,403*	*2,409*	*3,812*
	VIII. Light, Firing and Forage.	21. Fuel and Forage.	149. Hay, grass and fodder sellers	128	58	44	...	...	15	11	26
			150. Firewood, charcoal and cowdung sellers.	68	10	27	1	3	11	20	31
			Total of Sub-order 21 ...	**196**	**68**	**71**	**1**	**3**	**26**	**31**	**57**
			Total of Order VIII ...	*196*	*68*	*71*	*1*	*3*	*26*	*31*	*57*
	IX. Buildings.	22. Building Materials.	151. Brick and tile factories: owners, managers and superior staff.	5	1	...	...	...	2	2	4
			152. Brick and tile factories: operatives and other subordinates.	12	...	7	...	...	...	5	5
			155. Brick and tile makers	20	15	...	...	...	5	...	5
			157. Lime, chunam and shell burners ...	28	6	14	...	...	1	7	8
			158. Lime, chunam and shell sellers ...	39	9	9	1	...	9	12	21
			Total of Sub-order 22 ...	**104**	**31**	**30**	**1**	**...**	**17**	**26**	**43**

TABLE XV.

Occupations—*continued.*

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	TOTAL OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.		
					Total.		Partially Agriculturist.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—*cont.*	IX. Buildings—*concld.*	23. Artificers in Building.	162. Building contractors	16	9	...	...	...	1	6	7
			163. Masons and builders	405	271	6	1	...	46	82	128
			166. Stone and marble workers	175	156	10	1	...	1	8	9
			Total of Sub-order 23 ...	**596**	**436**	**16**	**2**	...	**48**	**96**	**144**
			Total of Order IX ...	*700*	*467*	*46*	*3*	...	*65*	*122*	*187*
	X. Vehicles and Vessels.	25. Carts, Carriages, etc.	169. Coach building factories: owners, managers and superior staff.	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
			170. Coach building factories: operatives and other subordinates.	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
			171. Cart and carriage makers	8	4	...	...	...	...	4	4
			172. Cart and carriage sellers	55	50	...	1	...	5	...	5
			173. Painters of carriages, etc.	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
			Total of Sub-order 25 ...	**73**	**60**	...	**1**	...	**8**	**5**	**13**
			Total of Order X ...	*73*	*60*	...	*1*	...	*8*	*5*	*13*
	XI. Supplementary Requirements.	27. Paper.	182. Stationers	39	16	...	...	...	7	16	23
			Total of Sub-order 27 ...	**39**	**16**	...	...	...	**7**	**16**	**23**
		28. Books and Prints.	183. Printing presses: owners, managers and superior staff.	8	1	...	...	...	4	3	7
			184. Printing presses: workmen and other subordinates.	5	2	...	...	...	...	3	3
			185. Hand press proprietors, lithographers and printers.	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
			186. Book-binders	9	3	...	...	...	3	3	6
			187. Book-sellers, book-agents and publishers.	10	5	...	...	...	4	1	5
			189. Print and picture dealers	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 28 ...	**37**	**11**	**1**	...	...	**15**	**10**	**25**
		29. Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments.	190. Watch and clock-makers	15	5	...	...	...	5	5	10
			Total of Sub-order 29 ...	**15**	**5**	...	...	...	**5**	**5**	**10**
		33. Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, Sacred Threads, etc.	209. Sellers of bangles, other than glass ...	39	14	19	...	...	1	5	6
			211. Sellers of glass bangles	101	30	41	...	...	21	9	30
			215. Rosary, bead, and necklace sellers ...	110	32	1	...	...	23	54	77
			217. Makers and sellers of spangles, lingams and sacred threads.	4	1	...	1	...	...	3	3
			Total of Sub-order 33 ...	**254**	**77**	**61**	**1**	...	**45**	**71**	**116**
		34. Furniture.	220. Furniture makers: hand industry ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			221. Furniture sellers	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	2
			Total of Sub-order 34 ...	**4**	**1**	**1**	...	...	**1**	**1**	**2**
		36. Tools and Machinery.	229. Knife and tool grinders	8	4	...	...	...	...	4	4
			232. Mechanics other than railway mechanics.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
			Total of Sub-order 36 ...	**9**	**4**	...	...	...	...	**5**	**5**
			Total of Order XI ...	*358*	*114*	*63*	*1*	...	*73*	*108*	*181*
	XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress.	38. Wool and Fur.	251. Persons occupied with blankets, woollen cloth and yarn, fur, feathers, and natural wool.	24	11	...	...	...	3	10	13
			254. Dealers in woollen goods, fur and feathers.	13	7	...	1	...	...	6	6
			Total of Sub-order 38 ...	**37**	**18**	...	**1**	...	**3**	**16**	**19**

TABLE XV.

Occupations—*continued.*

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	TOTAL OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.		
					Total.		Partially Agriculturist.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—*cont.*	XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress—*concld.*	39. Silk.	260. Silk carders, spinners and weavers; makers of silk braid and thread.	15	4	2	...	...	1	8	9
			261. Sellers of raw silk, silk cloth, braid and thread.	7	3	...	...	...	...	4	4
			Total of Sub-order 39 ...	**22**	**7**	**2**	...	...	**1**	**12**	**13**
		40. Cotton.	271. Cotton cleaners, pressers and ginners...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
			272. Cotton weavers: hand industry ...	347	136	98	6	...	68	45	113
			278. Cotton dyers	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
			Total of Sub-order 40 ...	**351**	**139**	**98**	**6**	...	**68**	**46**	**114**
		41. Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.	290. Rope, sacking and net makers ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
			Total of Sub-order 41 ...	**2**	...	...	...	...	**1**	**1**	**2**
		42. Dress.	302. Hat, cap and turban-makers, binders and sellers.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			304. Piece-goods dealers	463	273	7	16	...	66	117	183
			306. Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners.	519	164	90	...	...	87	178	265
			Total of Sub-order 42 ...	**983**	**438**	**97**	**16**	...	**153**	**295**	**448**
			Total of Order XII ...	*1,395*	*602*	*197*	*23*	...	*226*	*370*	*596*
	XIII. Metals and Precious Stones.	43. Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.	316. Gold and silver wire drawers, and braid-makers.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
			317. Workers in gold, silver and precious stones.	1,109	568	75	15	...	155	311	466
			318. Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones.	21	18	...	7	...	1	2	3
			Total of Sub-order 43 ...	**1,131**	**586**	**76**	**22**	...	**156**	**313**	**469**
		44. Brass, Copper, Bell-Metal, etc.	322. Brass, copper and bell-metal workers.	117	88	2	...	...	9	18	27
			323. Brass, copper and bell-metal sellers ...	42	40	...	...	...	2	...	2
			Total of Sub-order 44 ...	**159**	**128**	**2**	...	...	**11**	**18**	**29**
		45. Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead.	324. Workers in tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead.	65	27	4	...	...	13	21	34
			Total of Sub-order 45 ...	**65**	**27**	**4**	...	...	**13**	**21**	**34**
		46. Iron and Steel.	326. Iron foundries: owners, managers and superior staff.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			328. Workers in iron and hardware ...	439	218	36	7	...	58	127	185
			329. Sellers of iron and hardware	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 46 ...	**441**	**220**	**36**	**7**	...	**58**	**127**	**185**
			Total of Order XIII ...	*1,796*	*961*	*118*	*29*	...	*238*	*479*	*717*
	XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stone-ware.	47. Glass and China-ware.	333. Sellers of glass and chinaware other than bangles.	33	15	1	...	...	7	10	17
			Total of Sub-order 47 ...	**33**	**15**	**1**	...	...	**7**	**10**	**17**
		48. Earthen and Stone-ware.	336. Potters and pot and pipe-bowl makers.	650	236	215	2	1	79	120	199
			337. Sellers of potteryware	17	9	2	...	...	4	2	6
			338. Grindstone and millstone-makers and menders.	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 48 ...	**672**	**245**	**222**	**2**	**1**	**83**	**122**	**205**
			Total of Order XIV ...	*705*	*260*	*223*	*2*	*1*	*90*	*132*	*222*

TABLE XV.

Occupations—*continued.*

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	TOTAL OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.		
					Total.		Partially Agriculturist.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—*contd.*	XV. Wood, Cane, and Leaves, etc.	49. Wood and Bamboos.	344. Carpenters	711	407	...	11	...	105	199	304
			345. Dealers in timber and bamboos	22	8	...	1	...	7	7	14
			346. Wood-cutters and sawyers	208	180	1	...	...	13	14	27
			Total of Sub-order 49	**941**	**595**	**1**	**12**	...	**125**	**220**	**345**
		50. Canework, Matting and Leaves, etc.	347. Baskets, mats, fans, screens, brooms, etc., makers and sellers.	1,025	346	399	10	8	149	131	280
			348. Comb and toothstick makers and sellers.	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
			349. Leaf-plate makers and sellers	11	4	3	...	...	2	2	4
			Total of Sub-order 50	**1,043**	**354**	**405**	**10**	**8**	**151**	**133**	**284**
			Total of Order XV	*1,984*	*949*	*406*	*22*	*8*	*276*	*353*	*629*
	XVI. Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	51. Gums, Wax, Resins and similar Forest Produce.	360. Wax, honey and forest produce collectors and sellers.	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
			Total of Sub-order 51	**3**	**2**	...	...	...	...	**1**	**1**
		52. Drugs, Dyes, Pigments, etc.	369. Chemists and druggists	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
			377. Perfume, incense, and sandalwood sellers.	4	3	...	1	...	...	1	1
			378. Persons occupied with miscellaneous drugs.	32	7	...	...	...	5	20	25
			379. Persons occupied with miscellaneous dyes.	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 52	**43**	**15**	...	**1**	...	**5**	**23**	**28**
			Total of Order XVI	*46*	*17*	...	*1*	...	*5*	*24*	*29*
	XVII. Leather, etc.	53. Leather, Horn and Bones.	387. Shoe, boot and sandal-makers	111	57	6	1	...	15	33	48
			389. Sellers of manufactured leather goods.	41	32	...	1	...	9	...	9
			390. Sellers of hides, horns, bristles and bones.	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	29
			Total of Sub-order 53	**181**	**89**	**6**	**2**	...	**24**	**62**	**86**
			Total of Order XVII	*181*	*89*	*6*	*2*	...	*24*	*62*	*86*
			TOTAL OF CLASS D	**17,228**	**7,894**	**2,805**	**163**	**17**	**2,434**	**4,095**	**6,529**
E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE.	XVIII. Commerce.	54. Money and Securities.	392. Bankers, money-lenders, etc.	48	8	17	1	...	7	16	23
			395. Bank clerks, cashiers, bill-collectors, accountants, etc.	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
			Total of Sub-order 54	**50**	**9**	**17**	**1**	...	**7**	**17**	**24**
		55. General Merchandise.	396. General merchants	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
			397. Merchants' managers, accountants, clerks, assistants, etc.	52	39	...	2	...	1	12	13
			Total of Sub-order 55	**55**	**40**	...	**2**	...	**2**	**13**	**15**
		56. Dealing, unspecified.	398. Shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
			399. Shopkeepers' clerks, salesmen, etc.	88	32	...	4	...	29	27	56
			400. Shopkeepers' and money-lenders' servants.	114	95	...	1	...	5	14	19
			Total of Sub-order 56	208	127	...	5	...	34	47	81

TABLE XV.

Occupations—*continued.*

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	TOTAL OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.		
					Total.		Partially Agriculturist.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE—*concld.*	XVIII. Commerce—*concld.*	57. Middlemen, Brokers and Agents.	402. Brokers and agents	7	4	...	...	...	1	2	3
			403. Auctioneers, auditors, actuaries, notaries public, etc.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
			404. Farmers of pounds, tolls, ferries, markets, etc.	10	4	...	...	...	2	4	6
			405. Farmers of liquor, opium, etc. ...	11	5	...	...	...	2	4	6
			407. Contractors, otherwise unspecified ...	93	41	...	1	...	24	28	52
			408. Clerks employed by middlemen ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
			Total of Sub-order 57 ...	**126**	**55**	...	**1**	...	**29**	**42**	**71**
			Total of Order XVIII ...	*439*	*231*	*17*	*9*	...	*72*	*119*	*191*
	XIX. Transport and Storage.	58. Railway.	409. Agents, directors, managers and their assistants.	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
			410. Other administrative officials ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			411. Clerical staff on railways	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
			412. Stationmasters and assistants, inspectors, overseers, etc.	11	7	...	2	...	1	3	4
			413. Guards, drivers, firemen, etc. ...	8	4	...	...	...	2	2	4
			414. Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc.	28	26	...	8	...	...	2	2
			415. Railways, service unspecified ...	28	28	...	3	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 58 ...	**81**	**71**	...	**16**	...	**3**	**7**	**10**
		59. Road.	416. Tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers, contractors, etc.	6	1	...	...	...	...	5	5
			417. Cart owners and drivers, carting agents, etc.	744	566	10	66	...	71	97	168
			418. Livery stable-keepers, etc.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
			419. Drivers, stable-boys, etc., not private servants.	719	640	...	9	...	35	44	79
			421. Pack bullock owners, drivers, etc. ...	174	139	6	...	...	14	15	29
			422. Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers.	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
			Total of Sub-order 59 ...	**1,659**	**1,346**	**16**	**75**	...	**120**	**177**	**297**
		60. Water.	428. Ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			429. Boat and barge men	11	3	...	...	...	1	7	8
			Total of Sub-order 60 ...	**12**	**4**	...	...	...	**1**	**7**	**8**
		61. Messages.	433. Post office: officers and superior staff.	52	22	...	7	..	9	21	30
			434. Post office: clerks, messengers, runners and other subordinates.	156	102	...	5	...	16	38	54
			435. Telegraph: officers and superior staff.	7	5	...	...	...	1	1	2
			436. Telegraph: clerks, signallers, messengers and other subordinates.	21	13	...	...	...	1	7	8
			Total of Sub-order 61 ...	**236**	**142**	...	**12**	...	**27**	**67**	**94**
		62. Storage and Weighing.	441. Porters	129	111	7	...	...	2	9	11
			443. Watchmen employed at stores ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 62 ...	**130**	**112**	**7**	...	...	**2**	**9**	**11**
			Total of Order XIX ...	*2,118*	*1,675*	*23*	*103*	...	*153*	*267*	*420*
			TOTAL OF CLASS E ...	**2,557**	**1,906**	**40**	**112**	...	**225**	**386**	**611**

TABLE XV.

Occupations—*continued.*

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	TOTAL OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.		
					Total.		Partially Agriculturist.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	XX. Learned and Artistic Professions.	63. Religion.	444. Priests, ministers, etc.	42	13	1	3	...	8	20	28
			445. Catechists, readers, church and mission service, etc.	80	26	...	1	...	18	36	54
			446. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, convents, etc	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
			447. Church, temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, undertakers, etc.	489	255	...	24	...	69	165	234
			449. Astrologers, diviners, horoscope-makers, etc.	119	83	1	3	...	17	18	35
			Total of Sub-order 63 ...	**737**	**379**	**7**	**31**	...	**112**	**239**	**351**
		64. Education.	451. Administrative and inspecting officials.	7	2	...	1	...	2	3	5
			452. Principals, professors and teachers ...	263	134	4	41	1	38	87	125
			453. Clerks and servants connected with education.	10	8	...	2	...	...	2	2
			Total of Sub-order 64 ...	**280**	**144**	**4**	**44**	**1**	**40**	**92**	**132**
		65. Literature.	456. Writers (unspecified) and private clerks.	34	20	...	5	...	3	11	14
			458. Service in libraries and literary institutions.	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
			Total of Sub-order 65 ...	**37**	**21**	...	**5**	...	**3**	**13**	**16**
		66. Law.	459. Barristers, advocates and pleaders ...	128	22	...	16	...	41	65	106
			462. Kázis	24	9	...	...	...	9	6	15
			463. Articled clerks and other lawyers' clerks.	19	6	...	...	...	4	9	13
			464. Petition-writers, touts, etc.	37	15	...	3	...	9	13	22
			465. Stamp-vendors	17	5	...	1	...	3	9	12
			Total of Sub-order 66. ...	**225**	**57**	...	**20**	...	**66**	**102**	**168**
		67. Medicine.	466. Administrative and inspecting staff (when not returned under general head).	12	1	...	...	...	1	10	11
			467. Practitioners with diploma, license, or certificate.	17	12	...	6	...	2	3	5
			468. Practitioners without diploma ...	120	55	10	3	...	24	31	55
			471. Vaccinators	22	6	...	2	...	3	13	16
			472. Midwives	8	...	6	...	...	...	2	2
			473. Compounders, matrons, nurses, and hospital, asylum and dispensary service.	51	25	1	1	...	9	16	25
			Total of Sub-order 67 ...	**230**	**99**	**17**	**12**	...	**39**	**75**	**114**
		68. Engineering and Survey.	474. Administrative and inspecting staff ...	106	32	...	5	...	26	48	74
			475. Civil engineers and architects ...	10	6	...	1	...	1	3	4
			476. Topographical, archæological and revenue surveyors.	20	14	...	9	...	2	4	6
			477. Draughtsmen and operators in survey offices, overseers, etc.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
			478. Clerks, etc., in offices of the above ...	28	4	...	2	...	3	21	24
			Total of Sub-order 68 ...	**165**	**56**	...	**17**	...	**32**	**77**	**109**
		70. Pictorial Art and Sculpture.	483. Painters, superintendents of schools of art, etc.	10	5	...	...	...	3	2	5
			485. Photographers	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
			Total of Sub-order 70 ...	**13**	**7**	...	...	...	**3**	**3**	**6**

TABLE XV.

Occupations—*concluded.*

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	TOTAL OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.		
					Total.		Partially Agriculturist.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
F.—PROFESSIONS—*concld.*	XX. Learned and Artistic Professions—*concld.*	71. Music, Acting, Dancing, etc.	488. Bandmasters and players (not military).	22	12	1	...	...	1	8	9
			490. Actors, singers and dancers and their accompanists.	43	15	9	3	...	5	14	19
			Total of Sub-order 71 ...	65	27	10	3	...	6	22	28
			Total of Order XX ...	*1,752*	*790*	*38*	*132*	*1*	*301*	*623*	*924*
	XXI. Sport.	72. Sport.	492. Shikáris, falconers, bird-catchers ...	15	6	...	...	...	4	5	9
			Total of Sub-order 72 ...	15	6	...	...	...	4	5	9
		73. Games and Exhibitions.	495. Persons engaged in service of places of public entertainment.	6	2	...	...	...	1	3	4
			496. Exhibitors of trained animals ...	15	7	4	..	...	3	1	4
			497. Circus owners, managers, etc. ...	74	57	10	10	...	1	6	7
			498. Conjurors, buffoons, reciters, fortune-tellers, etc.	4	3	..	...	...	1	...	1
			499. Tumblers, acrobats, wrestlers, professional cricketers, etc.	28	11	...	...	...	...	17	17
			Total of Sub-order 73 ...	127	80	14	10	...	6	27	33
			Total of Order XXI ...	*142*	*86*	*14*	*10*	...	*10*	*32*	*42*
			TOTAL OF CLASS F ...	1,894	876	52	142	1	311	655	966
G.—UNSKILLED LABOUR, NOT AGRICULTURAL.	XXII. Earthwork and General Labour.	74. Earthwork, etc.	501. Tank-diggers and excavators	301	244	31	...	...	12	14	26
			502. Road, canal and railway labourers ..	573	487	43	21	...	14	29	43
			Total of Sub-order 74 ...	874	731	74	21	...	26	43	69
		75. General Labour.	504. General labour	2,830	1,320	847	5	1	305	358	663
			Total of Sub-order 75 ..	2,830	1,320	847	5	1	305	358	663
			Total of Order XXII ...	*3,704*	*2,051*	*921*	*26*	*1*	*331*	*401*	*732*
	XXIII. Indefinite and disreputable Occupations.	76. Indefinite.	505. Uncertain or not returned	46	14	24	...	...	6	2	8
			Total of Sub-order 76 ...	46	14	24	...	...	6	2	8
		77. Disreputable.	508. Prostitutes	8	...	3	...	...	2	3	5
			509. Witches, wizards, cow-poisoners, etc.	9	5	...	...	...	1	3	4
			Total of Sub-order 77 ..	17	5	3	...	...	3	6	9
			Total of Order XXIII ...	*63*	*19*	*27*	...	...	*9*	*8*	*17*
			TOTAL OF CLASS G ...	3,767	2,070	948	26	1	340	409	749
H.—MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE INDEPENDENT OF OCCUPATION.	XXIV. Independent.	78. Property and Alms.	510. House-rent, shares and other property not being land.	91	12	21	1	3	25	33	58
			512. Educational or other endowments, scholarships, etc.	61	9	...	9	..	29	23	52
			513. Mendicancy (not in connection with a religious order).	912	429	302	1	...	71	110	181
			Total of Sub-order 78 ...	1,064	450	323	11	3	125	166	291
		79. At the State Expense.	514. Pension, civil services	57	25	...	4	...	31	1	32
			515. Pension, military services	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
			516. Pension, unspecified	37	3	1	1	1	1	32	33
			518. Prisoners, under trial	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
			520. Prisoners, convicted or in reformatories, etc.	126	125	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 79 ...	235	162	2	5	1	34	37	71
			Total of Order XXIV ...	*1,299*	*612*	*325*	*16*	*4*	*159*	*203*	*362*
			TOTAL OF CLASS H ...	1,299	612	325	16	4	159	203	362
			Grand Total ...	180,607	76,068	50,614	763	44	24,190	29,735	53,925

Selected Caste by Traditional and Actual Occupation.

NAME OF CASTE.	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION.	NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		RECORDED OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS).																					
		Actual workers.	Dependents.	I. Administration.	II. Defence.	III. Service of Native and Foreign States.	IV. Provision and Care of Animals.	V. Agriculture.	VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary Services.	VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants.	VIII. Light, Firing and Forage.	IX. Buildings.	X. Vehicles and Vessels.	XI. Supplementary Requirements.	XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress.	XIII. Metals and Precious Stones.	XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware.	XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	XVI. Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	XVII. Leather.	XVIII. Commerce.	XIX. Transport and Storage.	XX. Learned and Artistic Professions.	XXI. Sport.	XXII. Earthwork and General Labour.	XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations.	XXIV. Independent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Kodagu or Coorg ...	Agriculture.	23,650	12,441	249	...	...	6	23,171	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	15	88	...	13	...	27

TABLE XVII.

Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

DENOMINATION	CHRISTIAN POPULATION.								
	Population returned.			Distribution by Race.					
				European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANGLICAN COMMUNION	259	144	115	97	66	44	46	3	3
CONGREGATIONALIST	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	4	6
INDEFINITE BELIEFS	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
LUTHERAN AND ALLIED DENOMINATIONS	381	191	190	8	9	10	8	173	173
METHODIST	15	8	7	2	...	4	6	2	1
PRESBYTERIAN	24	12	12	12	11	...	1	...	...
ROMAN CATHOLIC	2,959	1,666	1,293	10	3	95	80	1,561	1,210
DENOMINATION NOT RETURNED	34	21	13	7	2	1	...	13	11
TOTAL ...	3,683	2,047	1,636	137	91	154	141	1,756	1,404

TABLE XVIII.

Europeans and Eurasians by Age.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	POPULATION.			EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES.																																			
				BRITISH SUBJECTS.													OTHERS.													EURASIANS.											
				All ages.			0—12.		12—15.		15—30.		30—50.		50 and over.		All ages.			0—12.		12—15.		15—30.		30—50.		50 and over.		All ages.			0—12.		12—15.		15—30.		30—50.		50 and over.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Coorg	**523**	291	232	**212**	126	86	20	30	1	2	18	15	69	34	18	5	**16**	11	5	4	...	...	...	...	2	6	3	1	...	**295**	154	141	45	49	6	8	32	47	54	31	17	6

Stanford University Library
Stanford, California

In order that others may use this book, please return it as soon as possible, but not later than the date due.